# Pasquin and Marforio

ONTHE

## PEACE:

BEING

A Discussion, by these Celebrated Statues, at Rome, of the General Conduct of England, but particularly pending the late War, and in Negociating the present Peace.

Inscia gens se nunc, speculum en, scrutetur, imago Vera nimis prodet, obsequiosa parum.

#### LONDON:

PRINTED for W. WEBB, near St. Paul's.

## Pasquin and Markorio

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# PEACE:

SEING

A DESCRIPTION OF THE COLOURS CONTROL C

Translated from Italian, ord Herricol. to the Earl of C----f---d, by the Translator, who, in his Dedication, examines the M-----l Vindication of the Peace, just Published under the Title of Confiderations on the Definition of Transf. &c.

Infaia gens fo nance, speculato eta steritoture, in so Fora nimis prodote elegente speciale

#### LONDONS

PRINTED for W. WEED, near St. Pasts.

#### TOTHE

## E— of C——F—D.

My LORD,

Am mistaken, or the celebrated Personages, who here feek your Lordship's Protection, have a better Title to your Patronage than some that have affixt your Name to Works, which you could not approve of without derogating from the generous Plan you laid down for the Standard of your own Conduct. Your Lordship's Study has been directed to the Amendment of your Countrymen and Happiness of your Country. A glorious Design! which these Foreigners seem to have no less in View than your Lordship. Nor is it unlikely but they may have taken your Lordship for their Model, in writing to a People funk in Luxury and Corruption; for we find them varying their Stile with the Subject, and attempting, in Imitation of your Lordship, to sting and tickle in the same Breath. How they have succeeded, I must submit to your Lordship, with this single Apology in their Favour, that they wear a Dress which is not of their own fashioning, and for which their English Taylor only is answerable.

I have a fecond Apology to make to your Lordship, of a pretty singular Nature, and not for my A Authors Authors but my Bookseller, who was not to be perfuaded to fill up a Chasm which your Lordship will find in Page 21, with a Latin Ode Characterizing two Persons, as indifferent as unknown to either him or I. But, whether the Man was frighted at a late Example in W——r-H—ll, and was afraid of wearing the F-l's C-p, or imagined that all was T-n which he did not understand, he was as stiff in his Refusal, as Pasquin says we English are in Error. But here, and indeed in all that is charged on the Nation throughout the four Dialogues, your Lordship is always excepted; and herein no less appears the Justice than Discernment of my old Romans. Could they have found other Characters, among us, as unblemish'd and amiable as your Lordship's, we are to suppose that you would not have stood alone in their Works. tho' they cou'd find you no Equal, it was no less politic than just to produce you for a Pattern of Imitation. Happy, that we have one Lot in our Sodom to avert the Wrath of Heaven! Happy, that we have one noble Patriot, whose Eloquence can persuade to a Scrutiny of our past Conduct, and whose Practice shou'd induce us to alter it!

<sup>\*</sup> Considerations on the Definitive Treaty, &c. by J. Roberts.



This Writer fets out with wondering, that, in a Land of Liberty, such as ours, so many shou'd incline to believe the Government to be always in the Wrong. If I mistake not the Animadversions of my chizzel'd Authors, on our public Conduct, prove the Rectitude of the Imputation; but fure I am that the Harangues, still fresh in our Memories, of some of the present Gentlemen in Power before they tasted the Sweets of Employments might incline many to believe the G-t seldom in the Right. But however wrong or right public Conduct may have been for the Time past, I cannot agree with this Writer, that the Definitive Treaty is any Exception to the general Charge, which he fays fo many are inclined to bring against the G-t, of being always in the Wrong.

This Advocate for the Treaty, plumes himself exceedingly on the Fitness of the Time when our wise M—rs listen'd to the pacific Overtures of the Enemy. But why was not the Year before as fit a Season, when your Lordship urged the Acceptance of the Proposals of France, which grants no more now than was offer'd then? Pasquin Accounts for this Conduct very naturally, when he says that the Peace is the Offspring of Fear, engender'd between

a Dutch Sutterkin and E——hBeetle. But with this Writer leave, that Part of the M——I Meafure which he most applauds, is, in the Opinion of most Men, that which is most liable to Objection, because, as we had not embraced the Overtures of France, while she was in Condition to carry on the War, we ought to have stood out when Famine Binkruptcy, a total Depression of Commerce, and every other Evil stared her full in the Face, or rather had overtaken her.

But what will not a Writer endeavour palming on his Readers, who afferts that the House of Bourbon comes out of the War with no Addition of Power, whereas that of the House of Austria was never so great, and so conspicnous. One must entertain a very mean Opinion of his Readers, or must himself be weaker than he supposes them to be, who cou'd hope to perfuade them, that one Man is not the more powerful for being richer, nor another the less Potent for being poorer. We find however our Author inclining to Compunction, at least to Modefty, where he owns in the same Breath, that the Countries restored to the Empress Queen, have been very much barraffed, and some of the Fortresses in them, much injured, if not demolished. Yet for all this, the Loss of Silesia, the richest of the Austrian Provinces, and the Cession of Parma, Plancentia, Guastalla, and best Part of the Milanese, the Power of the House of Austria was never so great and conspicuous.

If this Advocate for our Negociators may be credited, the Balance of Power in general, is no less firmly established by the Treaty, than the Power of the

the House of Austria is greater and more conspicuous than ever. But it happens unluckily that his Proofs for the former are as vague and inconclusive as those he offers in Favour of the latter. If the Empress Queen be less powerful than before the War, and the House of Bourbon more powerful by new Acquisitions; if Powers in the Empire, Allies of France by Interest, have sprung up lately to be formidable at the Expence of the House of Austria, I cannot conceive how the Balance of Power comes to be as firmly established as is pretended it is by this Defence of the Peace.

But that we may be fure our Peace-makers were not less mindful of Home then of Austria and H-r, are told that the immediate Concerns of Englishmen are taken as much Care of in the Treaty as could be reasonably expected or desired. I have known fuch various Uses made of the Word reasonble by Advocates for Power, that I am not fure but I should mistake this Author's Meaning, If I should go about putting the natural Construction on this Part of his Defence. For Inftance, should I fay, that Englishmen might have reasonably expected Security for their Navigation in America, and Compensation for Depredations committed upon them before the War, I might be silenced by being told, that as there is a new Negotiation on Foot with Spain, 'tis reasonable to expect we shall fare better at Madrid than at Aix.

Another of our Concerns, which is the Demolition of the Port of Dunkirk, is, according to this Writer, fettled quite to our Satisfaction. Your Lordship will readily perceive by the XVII Article

of the Treaty, that the Satisfaction here intended is folely Ministerial.

is confirm'd in the clearest Terms, as much as to say that the Peace is excellent which secures us so sirm a Guaranty, tho' every other national Concern had been omitted in the Treaty. If Conveniency be the first Article in the regal Creed, we may be sure that this general Guaranty will be observed just as long and as well as the last was.

In Answer to a general Complaint, that the Advice of P-t had not been required either before or after the Preliminaries were fign'd, we are told, that the Sense of Parliament might be very well known, and very safely collected by the Ministers, from what pass'd in Parliament. I readily own that Moderns may have made considerable Improvements in ministerial Knowledge, and found new Lights and Paths to the Understanding of P-M-n; but in the Case before us, I don't remember any Thing that pass'd in P——t last Session. leading to the Ministerial Knowledge here afferted. except that the M-rs themselves, in their Harrangues were known to urge the Necessity of ending the War. This is somewhat similar to the M—rs echoing back, in an A—fs, their own Sense of a S—h of their own making.

There is no Part of this Defence so shining, because the truest, as the Portraiture of the Inabilities of the House of Bourbon before the Peace, and her arduous Care since, to restore her Trade and redress the heavy Grievances of her Subjects. But, was not the owning this Truth a tacit Avowal of the Charge brought against the M——y for precipitating the Peace?

The Ignominy of stooping to a vain, arrogant Neighbour, in the Article of Hostages, is slur'd over by this passive Scribe, in the same calm Manner in which he answers all other important Objections to the Treaty. Hostages, he says, were necessary and usual. If our bonne foi had not been doubted, by a People who judged of us by themselves, Pledges had not been required. And herein the soul Stain of double dealing is endeavour'd to be fixt upon us. Hostages indeed were usual; but it was always from such as were inferior in Rank and Power; which I hope this Defender does not think to be the Case of Britain at present. Pasquin has cut this Dispute short, by wishing, as all Englishmen ought, that the Hostages had been H—ns.

The Apologist takes leave of the courtuous Reader, by assuring, that all an Englishman can wish for, or Wants may be attained, if the People be but content to encourage Men to mean well, by putting a right Construction on their Meaning. By this we may see how easily the Definitive Treaty, by a little Court—Legerdemain, may be juggled into a Restorative or any good Thing one can imagine. Tis but encouraging and supposing our M——rs to mean well, and they are safe, and the Nation is happy.

But leaving the further Correction of this Defender to Pasquin and Marforio, who have pre-exposed all his Sopistry, I beg Leave to congratulate your Lord-

Lordship on your Resignation before the Negociation for a Peace was set on Foot. We all wished you in the M—y, b fore we saw how ill you were used there; and as ardently wish'd you back again for fear you shou'd be smutted by the M——I Coalmen. I have the Honour to be,

My Lord,

of Britain at pretent. Paymon has cut this Dispute thort, by withing, as all king if the ought, that the

The Apologia takes leave of the countrious Reader, by admin to that all an Englishmen can with for, or Wants hay be araqued, if the People be but our at to encourage Vien to mean well, by pating a relative Conference or their Meaning. By

der to Pergues and Marker's, who have pre-expeled ?

Your Lordship's

Your most humble and most obedient Servant.

The TRANSLATOR,



PASQUIN Pos Leave to congratulity your



### PASQUIN and MARFORIO

ONTHE

# PEACE, &c.

# DIALOGUE La lord

Pasquin and Marforio.

ROM thy Air of Importance, old Chum, you shou'd be big with some dark, consitorial Secret.——Shall I call up Lucina to deliver thee; or acquaint the Cardinal Inquisitor, that thou art in a Plot against the Holy-Office?

Marf. 'Tis a Wonder how so medling and frank a Speaker as thou art, cou'd have escap'd for so many

many Ages, the Justice of that necessary Judica-

Pajq. Necessary Judicature! What, because, forsooth, 'tis necessary that the Laity shou'd be spur'd and whipt in the narrow Way that leads to Blis? Ah, Mars! Talk not thou, who have so long experienc'd the Equity of Churchmen, of the Justice of the Holy-Office——I cou'd love Rome but for that Judicature.

Marf. Is Rome the only Place where there is an Inquisition? Is there a Land in Europe, I may say in the World, where Churchmen bear not the chief

Sway ?

Pasq. What, Marforio! Among the free Sons of the Reformation?

Marf. Yes; and of those, the very freest of them are the greatest Slaves to their Churchmen.

Pasq. Dear Marst! Truce with Contradiction—
The Freest of the Free are the greatest Slaves—
ha, ha! Prithee, old Stubborn, deal not thus

freely in the Profund.

Marf. Like a pert Critic that determines and exults before he has examined, you plume yourself on the having caught me tripping; but thou shalt be thy own Confounder, as oft' thy pestulant Brethren are—Of all Governments the Democratic is the Freest; and of all the Democracies in Europe that of Geneva breathes Freedom most; yet—

Pasq. The Laity there are but Hewers of Wood, and Drawers of Water to their lordly Pastors—I understand thee, Marforio; and take Shame to myself for my Petulancy—You forgive me—

Marf. To relapse the first Time any thing scapes the Ken of thy shallow Comprehension—But come, as this is the first Time I have known

thee

thee lapfing into Modesty or Remorse, I pardon thee, on Condition however, that you own the Sons of the Reformation to be as *Priest-ridden* as those of the Old Establishment.

Pasq. As much as to say, that every Country

has its Inquisition.

Marf. Undoubtedly—Does not the annual Payment of Tythes and parochial Dues prove it beyond a Contradiction, not to mention a thousand Instances besides, of the Subjection of the Laity and Despositicism of the Clergy as well among the Reformed as Catholics. Ask a hardy Scot if every Parish in his Country be not ridden by its Pope, and he will answer in the Affirmative, perhaps with this aggravating Resection, that it wou'd be some Alleviation of his Thraldom if his spiritual Tyrant had been arm'd with the awful Buckler of Infallibility.

Pasq. A rare two-edg'd Sword, that hews all

before it.

Marf. The only Weapon that can colour any Power or Preheminence arrogated by Churchmen. What a Contradiction wou'd it be for me, that am no more gifted than thee; that pretend to no fupernatural Gift, to no Power delegated by the highest Dispenser of all Power; that own you have an equal Right with myself to judge and determine on Points of Doctrine; for me, I say, that am no better, no more enlighten'd than thyself to pretend to direct or controul your Conscience—

Pasq. Wou'd be as absurd and impertinent as for a blind Man to read me a Lecture on Colours.

Marf. Yet abfurd as it may feem, ungifted as they are, without forming any Pretentions to Infallibility either, you fee how they curb and bestride the Flock. If crafty Men expect to rife by exciting

Rebellion against a lawful Prince, 'tis but luring the Clergy on their Side, and presently Rebellion ceases to be any more than a necessary Opposition which the Subjects are taught to join in under Pain of Damnation—

Pasq. But if on the other Hand, it shou'd be necessary to preach back the People to their Duty to the Prince so rebell'd against; if Opportunity offer'd for righting Mistakes and doing Justice, wou'd not these Bellows-blowers in black, think you, Thump the Cushion in Favour of the Injured?

Marf. Not unless they cou'd be sure to find their private Accounts in the Change of their Language. You might have observed a recent Instance in a distant Western Region, of the Restitutional Spirit of Churchmen, and the Instance of their

fabbatical Vociferations.

Pasq. If I don't forget, the Pens of Churchmen, on that extraordinary Occasion, were no less employ'd than their Lungs.

Marf. And more useful than the Sword-

Pasq. I can tell you what was then of more Esticacy than either, Gold, which wrested Secrets from the Secretary, misted Generals in their Way to sure Victory by Night, and rais'd the Spirit of Opposition in Councils of War—Gold, my dear Marsi, all powerful Gold which charms the brave Lion of Liberty into Shackles and Chains; which so covers the Drum of the Ears of Senators that they are deaf to the sweet Voice of Truth, and which so stiffens their Hearts as to be unable to bend to the Allurements of real Patriotism—Ah! powerful, shining Earth, that rulest this Ball we stand on, that forcest Scepters out of righteous Hands, and—

Marf. Swords out of the Hands of successful

Quid valet externi Strepitus, tormenta, furorque? Nil; nisi Consilium temperet Arma Domi.

Pasq. As much as to say, that the Blunders of the Cabinet of Versailles have render'd the Victories of Saxe and Lowendhal of little Use to France.

Marf. Not so much the Blunders as the Envy and Corruption of the reigning Juncto in the French Ministry. The Objects of the first are the

two foreign Generals you named-

Pasq. And of the latter, Gold, English Gold, which saved the Cheesemongers from seeding on French Sillabubs——Gad, old Stiff! This same Peace which is come to us piping-hot from the political Oven of Aix, seems to be a strange Hotchpotch; an Olio, an incomprehensible Medley built not so much on the Basis of Equity and Reason as on Whim, Caprice, Ignorance, and Partiality.

Marf. You might have added Necessity.

Pasq. What Necessity cou'd the Victors be driven to?

Marf. You confine the Word Necessity to France fingly, when it is applicable more to the other Powers at War.

Pasq. Nay, name not Powers; for I know but one in each Confederacy that cou'd command Peace, or bid the War to glow; France on one Side, and England on the other. To their Fiddles the Allies on both Sides were oblig'd to dance. Therefore, my little Marsi, if thou wouldst urge Necessity let it be applicable to France or England only.

Marf. I agree with thee, Pasquin; the Preliminaries to the Peace we are examining, prove the Rectitude of your Conclusion. All the Powers concern'd, except France on one Side, and England on the other, knew nothing of them when first sign'd, and were dragg'd to agree to them afterwards——

Pasq. You are right as to the Confederates on both Sides who were obliged to subscribe; but the Principals France and England, the first commanding the Land, the other the Ocean, how cou'd such conquering Powers be press'd by Necessity?

Marf. Thus. Tho' England had no Equal at Sea, she may be faid to have been inferior to all on Land, even to those Powers that cou'd scarce move

without her.

Pasq. Blunder, Marsi, the deep Mire of Blunder in which the Unrighteous and Ungisted flownder incessantly! The English had first wantonly flownder'd into the War and conducted it afterwards without Caution or Foresight.

Marf. The English! Pasquin, I thought you had known better than to criminate that brave, wise, just People for Errors imputable only to their

Ministry——

Pasq. To their own Gold, you might better say. Gold, old Boy, is the Idol the English bow to. After they had driven their Moses from his Office, they made unto them a Golden Calf, to which they have paid constant Adoration ever since—Brave, wise, and just! High Epithets, Mars; but, prithee, in what Sense applicable to the English?

Marf. There is no refusing the English Courage;

they will fight-

Pasq. So will their Dogs and Cocks, without Meaning or Defign-They will fight; fo will other Nations: And they can run away too as well as fight, as Saxe can teftify. Tell me not that a People will fight, and thence bestow the Epithet Brave on them. As well may the Highwayman who affaults resolutely to gain a Purse, be deem'd Brave as a Nation that fight in an unrighteous Cause. Ever fince the Erection of the Golden Idol mention'd before, the Plan on which the E-b fought has been defective. There was a Time, Marforio, when our Ancestors, here within this once awful Seat of Empire, were Brave in the fullest Extent of the Word. They fought bravely Abroad for Conquest and at Home for Freedom.

Marf. The ancient Romans were truly Brave-

Pasq. So were the ancient Britons. But, ye Gods, how alter'd and degenerated! Do they not too nearly resemble those Romans that had out-lived the Constitution of their Country and bow'd to the Ministerial Yoke in the Days of the Casars?

Marf. Servile Wretches-

Pasq. Famish'd Slaves! Hungry for the Gold which themselves had given.

Marf. How, Pasquin?

Pasq. As absurd as it may seem, the Charge is nevertheless founded on the firm Basis of unerring Truth. What have Princes or their Delegates (Ministers) but what they receive of the People? Even that Power which is often turn'd against the Herd is derived from themselves: Nor is it less certain that the Means of Corruption comes mediately from the Corrupted. Had the People of all Countries reach'd out a sparing Hand to Courts, Corruption wou'd have been a Stranger here on Earth

Earth as well as Despoticism, but for Want of that Parcimony, which even Nature seems to dictate, behold what Waste Corruption has committed on this Tennis ball of ours? Various are the Origins assign'd to Tyranny by Sceptics; but I say, that Gold is its Parent. And I prove it thus: Take Notice, that by Gold I suggest every Means of Corruption, whether by private or public Pensions or Employments, or by Titles and Honour undeservedly conferr'd.

Marf. To your Proof. A Syllogism from a

Rattle will be a Curiofity---Ha, ha!

Pasq. As hollow as you may deem this Pericranium of mine, Mr. Simperer, my Hands are clean, and my Heart is honest.

Marf. So are mine, Mr. Pert; and what then? Pasq. That for the Want of their being so the reverend Senate that once graced this Capital and govern'd the World, became Slaves themselves, and transmitted Slavery to their wretched Descendants.

Marf. Curfed Avarice and Ambition! See what Havock they make even now in the Western He-

misphere.

Pasq. Rather impute the big Ruin to Luxury more than even to Avarice. The latter is insatiable, and for that Reason oft' proves too craving and stubborn to be bent by the Wiles or Power of the Ambitious. But Luxury, liable to be fed a thousand Ways, yields as soon as address'd, having before hand cashier'd Patriotism, the only Guard that cou'd secure her.

Marf. The Luxurious indeed are easier let down

to base Prostitution than others

Pasq. And therefore have been at all Times the readier Instruments of Power. What else but Luxu-

rity and themselves? They give but to receive, and receive the Wages of the Infamy but to support their Extravagance, a Term indeed more harsh then Luxury but which expresses it truly.

Marf. Well may we have feen an unmeaning

War, and as unmeaning a Peace, when-

Pasq. Senators and Counsellors frisk and caper to the Pipe of Corruption, not unlike the Squadrons of the voluptuous Sybaritæ of Old, who were taught to prance and beat Time to the Music of the Flute.

Marf. And by that very Means were made Slaves by the Crotonitæ, who turn'd their own Wantonness upon them in the Day of Battle.

Pasq. Oh, thoughtless Moderns! Oh, senseless Generation! What else but Chains can be the Confequence of that Venality so eminently conspicuous among the Guardians of national Liberty?—These, Marforio, are they whom you had just now embroider'd with the splendid Epithets of Brave, Wise, and Just. Recant old Stiff, or I shall think you have tinsell'd out your Heroes but to expose them the more, as hard-savour'd Women become the uglier for being deck'd out with Jewels.

Marf. And like the Beautiful of that bewitching Sex, you expect that all should bow before you in Sense and Argument. I suppose you will challenge the Wisdom of the E—b as you have their

Bravery.

Pasq. By no Means. What Arrogance would it be for me to doubt the Wisdom of a People that act so wisely, and without Doubt, think themselves the Wisest of all Nations? Far be it from me to impeach the Wisdom of Islanders, that have been, for more than Half a Century, running their Noses

into all the Quarrels on the Continent and clogging their Trade and Industry, beyond almost a Possibility of Relief, in Support of those Quarrels. Are not the late War, the Condust of it on the Side of E——d, and the Peace which puts an End to it, so many recent Proofs of E——b Wisdom? O, sie! The E——b not wise, that seek Heaven thro' the Gates of Poverty and Subjection!

Marf. Poverty and Subjection, Pasquin! What

would you be now at?

Pasq. Must not a People that give more than rheir All become Poor?

Marf. Giving more than All, Pasquin, Savours

of that Profund you often charge on others.

Pasq. May not a Man be said to give more than his All, who runs in Debt far beyond his Ability to pay? How elfe but by giving annually more than they were able, have the E-b accumulated a Debt of near Four bundred Millions of Crowns, which will ever be such a Load on their Trade as must bring on Poverty, and such an Engine in the Hands of Ministers, as must bring on Subjection? Shew me the Man that dare refift, tho' his Freedom be invaded, while his Fortune lie at the Mercy of the Powerful. Thou knowest that where a Man's Treasure is there is his Heart also. Besides, what better Pledge can there be for a Peoples Obedience than fuch a Mortgage on their Properties? A Mortgage pregnant with those courtly Plagues, Poverty and Slavery, which are Gates by which these wife Infularians intend to pass to the Elysian Shades. A no less poignant Proof of E-b Wisdom, is that implicit Confidence they repose in their haranguing Let them change Sides never fo often, turn their Coats never fo frequently, bellow for the People or fell and treat them ever so contemptuoully : ously; in short, let their Orators say and do what they will, so that they are disgusted at their Betters and pretend to Patriotism, presently they are received and carress'd by the wise Herd, whom they had deceived a thousand Times. What an Idol was he, who prun'd the Olive Tree lately bearing Fruit at A—x, after he had made that memorable Oration in 1742 against taking H—n Troops into E—b Pay, wherein he treated with uncommon Politeness One that had since honour'd him with peculiar Considence?

Marf. He was then a Patriot.

Pasq. Yes; a loud, railing Patriot, as all must be that wou'd lure the wife Populace to help pushing them up to Power and Preferment. But shou'd the prefent ministerial System grow so perplext as to oblige the Prince to a Change of Hands, we shall fee this pliant Courtier returning to the oft-try'd Patriotic Vomit and as well-received as if he had never warp'd from his Professions to the wife Rounds on whom he rose to the Sphere he onw shines in——Alas! These are but few of a Multitude of Instances I cou'd bring of the distinguish'd Wisdom of these wise Men of Gotha, who had expended an Ocean of Blood and Treasure, in the Memory of Man, in Support of Religion which they ridicule, and of Liberty whose Substance they are faid to have dropt for the Shadow; as that filly Beast in the Fable, who to wreak Vengeance on the Stag, lost his Freedom to him whom he had call'd in to maintain it.

Cervus equum pugna melior, Communibus herbis Pellebat; donec minor in certamine longo Imploravit opes, hominis frænumque recepit:

 $C_2$ 

Sed postquam victor violens discessit ab hoste, Non equitem dorso, non frenum depulit ore.

Marf. Well, well; as to the Wisdom of that stubborn People, I confess the Argument yields to your Side of the Question; but I think it must bend to me when their Justice comes to be consider'd.

Pasq. We shall examine E—b Justice presently; but let me not pass by a new Epithet you bestow upon them. That stubborn People! Stubborn where it means a Tenaciousness in the right, in the Path to Virtue, is praise-worthy; but what shall we say if it be directed to a quite contrary Object? Constant in ill, stiff in the Wrong, wilful and determin'd in Error, even when Experience points it out; if stubborn, in this Light, be an eligible Epithet, you are welcome to deck your Favourites with it.

Marf. The E— b of all Nations were my

Favourites, I confess. But—

Pasq. Since they ceas'd to be that brave, wife, just People you painted them, they are no longer your Darlings. I thought I should be able to take you down as dictatorial as you affect to be. But, prithee, Marfi, by what Means have that People forfeited your good Opinion? How long have they been declining in your Esteem?—I see thou art no Adept at Numbers. Shall I calculate for thee? -Let me fee; In 16. they embrac'd a Novelty unknown to their Fathers or Laws; a Cloud which a jaundic'd Fiend had presented too them for Juno. In 17.. they bargained for Posterity against Convillion and the stated Maxims of their Country; they offended against Innocence then in no Capacity of giving Offence. In 17.. an Opportunity offer'd

offer'd for recovering the vifual Ray, but they fourn'd the day-giving Hand from them with Contumely. And in 17.. a fecond Attempt was made towards their Cure; but, ah, Marforio! Urge me not to paint them truly on this latter Occasion. The Scene is too gloomy to bear the Light; and the i—ty too big for Words.—Let it suffice, that filletted Justice held not the Balance even while the bold Contest lasted, tho Fortune play'd her usual Pranks to shew her Power and make Mortals stare at the Madness of her Distributions.

Marf. Yet, Pasquin, the different Objects which Fortune had then smiled and frowned upon, bore little Similitude to each other.

Pasq. None. Light and Darkness differ not more than they. One was a Cherub in human Shape, the other a \*\*\*\*, embodied in an ample Entrenchment of Flesh and Blood. Take the Portrait of both, in this Impromptu in the Mother Tongue of our glorious Ancestors.

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are met to discuss.

Marf. The Subjects indeed of War and Peace are of Importance; but are not big national Sins of Importance also? Would not the attempting to remove

der us unapt for treating the important Subject we

remove them, and by that Means evert the Wrath and Justice of Heaven, be of public Utility? Tho we should not be able to mend an obdurate Race, let us, like our great Countryman of old, do our Part in cautioning them that the unexpiated Murder of Majesty draws after it the heaviest Curses in the Stores of Heaven.

-: acerbo fata Romanos agunt, Scelusque fraternæ necis; Ut immerentis fluxit in terram Remi Sacer nepotibus cruor.

Pasq. You forget the stated annual Commemoration of that Scene of Horror.

Marf. No, Pasquin; I forget not that the Conduct of those who commemorate Answer in no Respect the Design of the Commemoration. Has it not too much the Air of mocking the Deity, to implore the Forgiveness of a Sin which is hourly repeated, or as often as Occasion offers—But this is

not the only Instance of their Inconsistency.

Pasq. Nor of their Injustice neither. Yet these are they whom you would be spangle with the glittering Epithet of just. In what Page of the late Annals of their Country have you found Matter to furnish out the Panegyric on their Justice? Is not that very Commemoration you mention'd an irrefragable Proof of their having no Claim to the Epithet? Had they any Acquaintance with Justice, any Feeling for the Sufferings of Innocency, would they thus annually offer to appease without attempting to atone?——But see, he moves majestically this Way who sorrowfully can vouch for the Rectitude of my Charge against his Countrymen.

Marf. His Train bends to the Vatican, to con-

fer, I suppose, with the Pontiss concerning the future Conduct of his House on the Present big

Event of a Peace.

Pasq. Alas! What matters how the Conduct of that haples House is shaped? Peace and War to them are the same: They are watch'd alike in both, and pending both also are in no less Danger from the deadly Doze or Dagger. Wretched Situation! To be in constant Dread of deep Design, and friendless!

Marf. And yet was Friendship to be attracted by spotless Virtue and by Worth of every Cast, where better could she have attach'd herself?

Marf. Saw you not, Pasquin, as the high-born Personage pass'd along, how deeply impress'd was

Sorrow, on his awful Brow?

Pasq. Well may Grief have shot deep its Root, where Joy had never chear'd the Heart. The Victim of Ambition while yet in the Cradle, and the Sport of Fortune ever since, what Acquaintance could he have with Joy?

Marf. There was a Time, not long fince, when

Joy feemed to dawn upon his House.

Pasq. Yes, Marsorio; and that dawn reflects no less on a deluded People than on a perjur'd Court whence

whence Innocence is never to expect Relief. France, perfidious Gaul, plays off an injured House as best answers her own base Purposes without a View to Justice or to Friendship. Does not her Conduct during that late Dawn you spoke of, prove the Policy of France to be ever to keep the Exiled hovering o'er the Isle but never permit their Nestling upon it? Ill fated Isle! Whence Jealousy and mistaken Zeal, have driven all Regard to Justice and even to its own true and genuine Interest! But let us wave the unrelishing Subject to treat that which ingroffes the present Attention of all Europe.

Marf. Peace is the reigning Topic of Conversation; but who knows not that the Exiled Family you wish to fay no more of, have been the chief Instruments in the Conclusion of that Peace-

Pasa. And no less so in the Success of the War on the Side of France. But these are Subjects we' will discuss at our next Meeting. Farewell, Marforio, the busy Crowd thicken about us to glean up the Harvest of our Speculations. I love to disappoint such intruding List'ners. Adieu, till Tomorrow's Sun retire to unbend himself in Thetis's Lap. forced that heroic Fair to plongerstong w

Mer. As they manag'd the War, It was Time to

he, railing private Formies and continuing the miniferial Power. The Rubble Is.a Pubble, which the different Parties blow that the finbe of provide

They managed the War as they ale every

whence Inncente is nover to expect Refield Enance,

### DIALOGUE II.

Pasq. W Elcome, thou only Partner of my Cares, thou only, who, beside my-felf, have outlived the Freedom of this ancient Seat of Liberty.

Marf. Of the whole World, you might have faid. In what Part of it does the fair Nymph re-

fide ?

Pasq. Is the not revered among thy Favourites? Can a brave, wife, and just People, as thou wouldst paint the E——b to be, subsist without Liberty?

Marf. Prithee, name them not.

Pasq Ha, ha! I thought it would come to this

when you examin'd them with Impartiality.

Marf. Every Step of their Conduct fink them but the lower in my Esteem——See, in this Peace, how they abandon their best Ally—

Pasq. After squandering Millions in her Support—But let us trace their Conduct from the Source to this pacific Ocean into which they have forced that heroic Fair to plunge along with them.

Mar. As they manag'd the War, 'twas Time to

put an End to it.

Pasq. They managed the War as they do every Thing else, with an Eye to finking upon the Public, raising private Fortunes and continuing the ministerial Power. The Public is a Bubble, which the different Parties blow thro' the Tube of private Self-interest as Occasion offers.

Marf. And the thoughtless Populace, tho always play'd off by their different Chiefs, grow not wifer.

wiser. They were lured into the War with Spain by Sycophants who wanted to o'erthrow the then

grand Corrupter.

Pasq. And is not there a constant Succession of fuch Sycopbants in that hapless Land; Agents deaf to Truth, blind to Justice, partial to the Vicious, and prejudiced to the Virtuous? Is not the whole modern System supported by Corruption; and must it not rest on the ruinous Basis while it subsists? W——e opposed not a Rupture with Spain as it was repugnant to the Interest of his Country, but as the Expence of the War might occasion a Diminution of the Means of Corruption in his own Hands.

Marf. And his immediate Succeffor urg'd on the

War that these Means might be increas'd-

Pasq. In his M-r's Hands, whose Biass he was determin'd to footh at all Events. To this End was the War with Spain neglected, and one with France nurs'd up fo as to oblige her to an open Breach.

Marf. A wife Nation wou'd and might have avoided the Spanish War; but when once declared it shou'd have been prosecuted with Vigour, as the

only Means for bringing it to a speedy End.

Pasq. You forget that the Welfare of the Community is no Article in the C-t Symbol of that Country. Had the Happiness of the People been consulted, wou'd a wasting War on the Continent been urg'd when it might have been avoided; or wou'd it not have been purfued with Ardour when commenc'd?

Marf. That perverse People do nothing like others. They fcorn to take Example or follow Advice. They feem destin'd to pursue noxious Mea-

fires and avoid the Salutary.

Que nocuere Sequar : Fugiam que profore credam :

Pasq. Such will ever be the Fate of a Nation acting partially. Is it not just that the Unjust shou'd be misted in the Conduct of their Affairs? Had not this been decreed for their Punishment, wou'd they have drain'd their wasted Country of so many Millions in Support of a Balance of Power which they more than all others have contributed to destroy? Before the R—n, England may be truly said to have held the Balance of Power, as she was independent and had no extraheous Interest to class with or warp her from the Pursuit of her Natural.

Marf. Yes, Pasquin; the Successes of Queen Anne's Reign are so many Proofs of the Rectitude of your Assertion. She, good, but mistaken Princess, had no separate Interest to pursue. Her Heart was English, and as such the Prosperity of

England alone was its Object.

Pasq. The Successes of that Queen's Reign shew indeed what England is capable of when her Force is skilfully directed and her Interest only pursued; but I can't help seeing Specks in that British Sun: The Character of that fair Arbitress of the Fate of Europe is not unblameable.

Marf. She had upright Intentions -

Pasq. When 'twas too late—A Soul truly great, truly just, would not give Cause for Remorse, but where it was necessary, would not put it off to the last Ebb of Life. Nor was her earlier Conduct unexceptionable; but let me rest here not to enter on the Examine of her filial Piety.

Marf. Her Reign was one constant Series of

Success-

Pajq. And of what Benefit were her Successes to her Country? She fought for the Balance of Power, a Phantom the English have been taught to hunt after since the Revolution, but left it as unfixt as she found it. And the very End for which she drew the Sword was forgot in the putting it up, the House of Bourbon being rather more Powerful after than before that War. Except a national Debt of Two bundred Millions of Crowns, I don't see what the English have got by the Victories of their Heroine.

Marf. You forget the important Acquisitions of Gibraltar and Minorca, and the exclusive Trade of the Assente. Here, Pasquin, were Advantages worth all the Blood and Treasure employ'd in that

expensive War.

Pasq. So were that credulous People taught to believe in those Days of Pageantry and Delusion. If but public Rejoicings are made for Victory, no Matter how much Blood it Cost, or whether or no the Conquest be of Use with the Community. The English are above the Drudgery of Examination: And which is as little reconcileable to Prudence and common Sense, they scorn to yield even to the Prevalency of Experience, that unerring Guide to sublunary Agents. Had that thoughtless Generation walk'd by Reason's Clue, and consulted the Real, that is the Commercial Interest by their Country, they wou'd have chosen to regain the Friendship of the Spanish Nation, to be reconciled to that jealous, People, rather than to have extorted such Pledges from them as cou'd not but increase their jealousy and perpetuate their Animofity. Louis XIV. faw Queen Anne's greedy Ministers ready to swallow any colourable Bait, in order to forward a Peace which they stood so much in need of, for stemming ming the domestic Torrent against them; and adroitly threw out these Hooks cover'd with the spacious, alluring Pretexts of Security and Commercial Benefit. Gibraltar was the Key of the Mediterranean; Minorca commanded that whole Sea and consequently the circumjacent States, and the Assistante open'd to England, a Way to the Treasures of the Indies. A glittering Varnish under which Louis's deep Designs were couch'd, but which Father Time has wore off to the Conviction of all Europe, except those who scorn to take Experince for their Guide.

Marf. You feem inclin'd to think that Louis XIV. wish'd that England might retain those Con-

quests.

Pasq. Indubitably. As a wise Prince, he saw there was no Way so likely to reconcile the Spaniards to his Family and Country as by creating their Jealousy of the English, who, next to the Flemings, were the Nation in Europe best liked and

most cherished in Spain.

Marf, I confess that on so deep a Plan, there could be no Means more effectual for working up the Jealousy and Rancour of the Spaniards than the three Articles forced upon them by the Treaty of Utretcht. A Nation so particularly tenacious of Honour as the Spaniards, can ill brook such a Separation of their ancient Celtiberia, or such a Partnership in their favourite Trade.

Pasq. What Nation less haughty than they wou'd bear such a Fortress as Gibraltar to be torn from them merely for the Sake of having a Bit in their Jaws, and holding them in constant Subjection? In vain shall the English hope to recover the Friendship and Trade of Spain, while they with-hold those Pledges which have produced all the ill Blood

that has appear'd between both Nations, in various Shapes, fince the last general War.

Marf. And could not the English have foreseen the ill Consequences of not avoiding the Snare laid

for them by France?

Pasa. The English foresee Consequences and avoid Snares! Ha! Ha! wou'd'st thou that a People wou'd ply up against the strong Tide of Prejudice, who hold all kinds of Refistance lawful but that to the Passions? It wou'd be swerving from Nature for them to Foresee or Avoid. Don't you see that even Experience, the common Parent of Wisdom, does not make them Wifer. They might have commanded a separate Peace with Spain on the Death of Philip V. and by detaching that Crown from France, have reduced her to the Necessity of stooping to them for what Peace they pleased; this they might have done, wou'd they yield up that useless Fortress which has stood them in so many Millions fince the Peace of Utretcht to maintain the Possession of it, and so many more lost to them, by the Increase of the French Trade with Spain, occasion'd by her jealousy of England on Account of that very Possession.

Marf. Pasquin, Do you call that an useless Fortress which is thought to be the Key of the Medi-

terranean?

Pasq. A Nation so powerful at Sea as the English, that can force open Locks by their Cannon, stand in no need of Keys; but did they want one for their Security, Spain shou'd be the last Crown in Europe of which they ought to have exacted any. So far otherwise, that was it but to recover the Considence of Spain, and wrest the whole Trade of that Kingdom from France, it wou'd have been the Interest of England to restore that

Key, as it is injudiciously call'd, tho' it had been of more Use than it is, or ever can be to the present Possessors.

Marf. But in Case of a War with Spain-

Pasq. War is a Trade by which the English can never hope to thrive, as their Business is to live well with Mankind. But a War with Spain is what they shou'd avoid as studiously, I had almost said, as with Heaven.

Marf. With which they wage incessant War, if Sceptism on one Hand, and Variety of Opinions on the other, be committing Hostilities against the

unerring Legislator.

Pasq. If Christ's Kingdom had been of this nether World, they might be more cautious, but his Artillery being invisible they are apt to overlook his Power, as they do sometimes their Interest, which you'll say is a Contradiction—

Marf. As much as if a covetous Man overlook'd

Opportunities of filling his Coffers.

Pasq. Or Nations of securing their Freedom and improving their Trade; yet won't you own that the English have slipt most favourable Occasions where both were effentially concern'd? But to wave the Consideration of Liberty, is it not clear to all Europe that their Detention of Gibraltar and Minorca and their illicit Commerce under Colour of the Askento, have contributed to the Declension of the British and Increase of the French Trade. Hence, and not from the Ambition of the Dowager of Spain, sprung all those Feuds and Quarrels between that and the English Crown, which have so deeply wounded the Trade of England. Hence flows that Gall which embitters Spaniards against Englishmen, so evidently to the Detriment of the Latter and Benefit of their French Rivals.

Marf. Surely, Pasquin, the English don't see the ill Consequences of being on bad Terms with Spain—

O Fortunatos nimium, sua si bona norint, Anglos!

Pasq. See Consequences! Lord help thee! I fay again, how cou'd it come into thy Noddle to think that the English could see into Futurity! Happy! if they cou'd fee the Present, or eventhe Past! Might not they have seen al! Europe, especially France, running away with their Trade ever fince they were enfascinated to listen to the Voice of Sportsmen, that led them to the Continent in Chase of the Balance of Power? May they not see that their Possession of Gibraltar has increased their national Debts some Millions, without any Advantage, except enriching some scandalous Plunderers, whose cruel Exactions have contributed to the Growth of the Enmity of the Spaniards, and to render the English Name more odious among Foreigners? Might they not have feen that their Affiento Company have been immense Loosers by the Contract, and that the national Trade with old Spain was declining while the Company lost by their Trade to the New ?-But there being no furer or shorter Road to the Knowledge of what the English will do than to suppose they will do as they ought not, I will take it for granted, that they will retain those Pledges from Spain till France, shall have quite worm'd them out of the Spanish Trade, and untill they plunge themselves into more Debts and Taxes, fo as not to be able to work within the Reach of any Market in the World.

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Manf.

Marf. I cannot think but the English, as undiscerning as they feem to you, will lay hold of the present Peace for recovering the Friendship and Trade of Spain, as necessary for beating the French out of such Branches of Commerce as interfere with the British. And in this View, it is the Business of the Court of London to lay hold of the new Biass of that of Madrid, which inclines to the old Spanish Interests and Maxims.

Pasq. Yes, Marforio; was the Court of London truly in the Interest of E-d, the Court of Madrid and the whole Spanish Nation wou'd be indulged with the Restoration of a Frotress. which is useless but chargeable to England, and without which the Recovery of the Trade of Spain is impracticable. But have you not observed, for more than the Third of a Century, that Western Cabinet to have had different Views and to have purfued a different Interest from that of the Nation? The Interest of the Nation required that in a long interval of Peace, the public Debts shou'd be paid off; but the Interest of the C-t was to keep them up and increase them for the Purpose of Subjection, The Aggrandizement of a Foreign Territory has been all along arduously pursued by the C-t at an immense Expence, tho' the Pursuit was manifestly repugnant to the Interest of the Nation. And, perhaps the C-t may have its particular Views in the Detention of Gibraltar, tho' it be visibly for the Interest of England to yield it up to Spain.

Marf. What Wew cou'd the Court have in the Detention of that Frotress except that of bridling

Spain?

Pasa. Thou hast hit it. The calming Spain and allaying her Jealousies is the Interest of England, while that of the C-t may be to keep up Diffentions with foreign Powers as the best Colour for continuing the public Expence and keeping up a Standing Army. You can't conceive Marforio, how refined the C-t of L-n is become fince G-n Maxims have been introduced there. Every Man in the Kingdom has his Price and becomes a Patriot or Courtier as he is foothed or neglected; and every public Measure is weigh'd in the Scale of Self-interest, that is, tis tried by the H-r Touch-Stone. If it square with that Standard, 'tis pursued; but rejected if the cherish'd E-e have no Interest in its Consequences. Saw you not how reluctanly the C-t went into the Spanish War, and how wantonly that on the Continent was provok'd? There was a Chance that the Emight have been inlarg'd by the Event of the Latter, and inrich'd in the Course of it by the Hire of a large Corps of its Troops; but a War with Spain, which must be simply naval, cou'd in no Light coincide with the particular Interest of H—r.

Marf. A strange Itch those Islanders have to that for which they are fo ill fitted by Nature! The Sea is their Province-

Pala. And was that only on which they exerted their Skill and Strength for fome Ages before the Revolution. But fince that Æra the People are turn'd Quixots, mind every one's Bufinefs

E. 2

Business but their own, run in Debt for the Honour of having their Brains knock'd out in distant Plains, and of being deem'd the Guardians of public Liberty. A pompous but sleeveless Incentive with a Trading Nation, secluded by their Situation from the ill Consequences of Jars and Feuds on the Continent!

Marf. Still do you forget their Connexion with

the Continent fince the A---n.

Pasq. No, Marforio; that fatal Connexion has created the Difference of Interests which I observed to have been pursued by the Cabinet of L—n for a Series of Years. That Connexion gave rise to the War and was Productive of the Peace.

Marf. How, my little Pasquin! The same Connexion, that is, in other Words, the Interest of dear H——r, has produced both the War and the Peace? Take care, my Machiavel, that your Petulancy don't run you on the Shelves of Contradiction and Error.

Pasq. Take heed lest thou shou'dst dogmatize to thy Consusion. 'Was the Interest of England Concern in the Transport of her Troops to the Continent without being invited by those most concern'd in the Consequences of the War? Was it consulted when that Measure was pursued repugnant to the Desire of the Dutch, who were next the Danger if any had been apprehended? Had England any concern'd in that long and expensive March to Germany which surnished France with a Pretext for withdrawing her Troops from Austria and Bohemia, where she expended in vain her Millions and burried her Legions? The Heroine of Hungary was effectually doing the Business

mess of France, when lo, the March of a Royal Army beyond Dettingen, gave Colour for the Retreat of an Enemy she was otherwise sure to de-

stroy.

The fame Motives that urged the Cabinet of L-n to provoke France to the War, stood afterwards in the Way to Peace, when the Courts of Vienna and Munich had nothing to expect of each other but what was reciprocally granted. After the Disappointment of Noailles at Dettingen, France was fincerely for Peace in an Apprehension of being successfully attack'd in Alface and Lorrain; the Emperor Charles VII. had still stronger Motives to bend him to a pacific Difposition. He saw himself abandon'd by France, the only Ally he cou'd rely on; or rather he faw France, far from being able to support him in Germany, scarce in a Condition to defend himself at Home. The Queen of Hungary was willing to lay hold of fo favourable an Opportunity for ending the War in the Empire that she might the better push that in Italy, when she was less jealous that the King of Sardinia shou'd enlarge himself, than that Don Philip shou'd get a. Footing.

Marf. An ill judged Jealousy it was, considering that all might be lost to that Princess in this Country unless the King of Sardinia took up

the Gauntlet in her Behalf.

Pasq. And pray, what has she saved here except a Selvage of the Milanese which she is sure to hold no longer than till the House of Bourbon shall have taken Breath? But this is Matter for our subsequent Consideration.—Well, but as for the Jealousy of the Court of Vienna of that of Turin,

Turin, it was as conspicuous as fatal to the common Cause. Genoa was saved by it on one Hand and France on the other.

Marf. You mean that the King of Sardinia, became Jealous in his Turn and seconded not, as he engaged to do, the Efforts of Count Brown

in the Invasion of Province.

Pajq. Was not Jealousy the standing Sauce to all the Operations of the War on the Side of the Confederates? The Queen of Hungary was jealous that the King of Sardinia might elbow himself out of her Reach here in Italy, and he no leis, that she might be in Circumstances to dictate to him. The English were jealous that the Dutch enjoy'd the Trade of Spain pending the War, and therefore were constantly egging the wary Cheese-Mongers to an open Breach with the House of Bourbon. And the C—t of L—n was jealous that the House of Austria might, as before the War, give the Law in Germany.

Marf. Hold, Pasquin. Doth not thy glib

Tongue out-run thy Understanding?

 Marf. Might that friendless Youth be able to

turn the Tables on his ungenerous Hoft.

Pasq. As he deserves—ungenerous Host indeed! There is something in the Conduct of Louis, in regard to that steady Youth, which levels that Monarch with the lowest Class of Men. To lure him from a tender Parent, by big Promises never intended to be kept; to buoy him up with Hopes of Succours never meant to be sent; and after he had served all the Purposes of France to be compelled to leave it—a King, a great King, to act such a Part!

Marf. If by Great you mean Powerful, I agree with you; but, Pasquin, to call Louis the Well beloved, as the fulsome Erench Nation affect to stile their Prince, Great in any other Sense, wou'd be satyrizing him. Need there be a stronger Proof of his having no Claim to the high Epithet than his Treatment of that Youth who was the Delight of our Fellow-Citizens while he

honour'd us with his Presence?

Pasq. You may remember, my dear old Companion, how you and I lamented that his wife Father wou'd yield to the Wiles of France, after he had so of experinced her Disingenuity in his own Person.

Marf. He yielded with Reluctance to the urgent Perfusions of the Son, whose active Soul thirsted for Glory. Haples Youth! Who experiences in himself the self-interested Politics of a Court which never intends that his Family sha!

be in a Condition to Oppose-her Schemes or retaliate her Favours!

Pasq. Must they not be stupidly Blind that do not see into the Resinements of the French Cabi-

net with regard to the S-t Family?

Marf. Rather must not the French Statesmen be Beetles not to see that they had provoked that Family too often and grossly, ever to hope to se-

cure their Friendship?

Pasq. Marry. I think the whole Globe is o'er run with a Race of Beetles. What else do we see but two legged Animals that act as if the Eyes of their Understanding were in their Posteriors?

Marf. You put me in Mind of that wise Mad-man who refused the Helps of Physick unless a Physician with three Eyes was brought him.

Pasq. Ha, ha! I suppose he wou'd have the third Eye fixt in the Tip of the fore Finger of the right Hand—a notable Wight, who belived Physicians to know as little what causes Disorder within the Body, as you and I believe that the English know not the Depths of the Politics of their own Cabinet. They are Jealous of all the World but least of those whom they shou'd sufpect most.

White Palfry. Ha! ha!

Marf. And the subsequent Treaty of Worms

proves the Rectitude of her Apprehensions.

Pasq. Ah! that Cream of Contracts, which proclaims the Equity as well as Forefight of a certain Western Nation, who arrogate to themfelves the Justice of Minos and Penetration of Ulysses!—It must be confess'd, that the difpoling of the Territory of a Neutral State was superlatively equitable; and as surely ought we no less to applaud that Wisdom, which by so Equitable a Measure, forced that neutral, pacific State to feek for Protection under the Wings of the Enemy?—But the C—t of L—n, ever confistent with itself, acted herein but as it had done just before at Hannau. There, a Peace, a durable Peace, was obstrctued because the Court of Vienna did not frem inclined to an Extention of the E—e by the Addition of certain Bishopricks to be secularized: And here at Worms. the Heiress of Austria was to be made sensible of her

her Obstinacy, by involving her with the Genoese at the Expence of her filial Piety and the Memory of her Father, and by carving out her Italian Dominions to him she was most jealous of.

Mars. I expect, in your Refinements, to find you imputing to H——n Politics the Inaction of the latter Part of the Campaign of Dettin-

gen.

Pasq. Surely, it requires no great Subtilty to shew that Alface and Lorrain might have been the Winter Quarters of the allied Armies that Year, if there had been no H-r Remora to impede their Operations. But it wou'd not answer the particular Interest of H——r that those Countries shou'd be torn from France, and added to the Possessions of the Queen of Hungary, whose Power in Germany, was already but too much the Object of the Dread of the Electorate. Take it for a Certainty, that the Increase of the Power of the House of Austria was as much the Object of the Jealoufy of Has it was the Interest and Desire of England. And does not the Inaction of the subsequent Campaign of 1744, prove the Rectitude of this Suggestion? To what elfe but the Jealousy of H——r, can the fhameless Inaction of Marshal Wade be imputed; when Marshal Saxe lay at his Mercy in Flanders, after the French had been draughted away to Alface to cover that Country from the Invasion of Prince Charles of Lorrain?

Marf. And is it possible that such obvious Partiality to a foreign Interest, shou'd not have open'd the Eyes of a People that were draining themselves of their Blood and Wealth in Support

of a Cause which their C-t was intent to defeat?

Pasq. Alas! Marforio! That People see but thro' the Glass of Corruption, which reflects Objects but as the C-t Directs. Was not this the Case, wou'd they have embark'd in a War on the Continent against the powerfullest Crown in Europe without Allies, except Beggars, they were obliged to support, without Generals to command, or without Statesmen to direct ?---But fee, my venerable Fellow-Labourer, the bright Rays of Phabus are already broke in upon us from the East. Let us postpone the further Discussion of this knotty Subject till the Night draws her fable Curtains to hide us from the prying Sons of Men.

Cause which their

## DIALOGUE III.

Marf. THOU art flower to Night than usual, Pasquin; what has detain'd

thee from thy old Acquaintance?

Pafq. Bufiness, Advices of Importance, old Stiff, which sets the Pontiff and all his plodding Red-caps a mashing the deep Tub of Politics with all their Force. Bellona, hush'd to rest, in the West, with so great Art, seems only to have withdrawn a while to appear in the North with greater Terror. The Emissaries of our Court at all the frozen Regions, loudly Trumpet an approaching War in that Quarter of the Globe:

Marf. Which 'tis no Business of this Court to obstruct. For let the Event be what it will, the Infallibility may be extended but can't be contracted by the Consequences of a War between the stiff Adherents to the Greek Church and the Pliant, reform'd Professors of Pyrrhonism.

Pasq. Doest thou not mistake, Marforio, the

Basis on which the Reformation rests?

Marf. Private Judgment, than which, can any thing be more Pliant or Fallible? Where each Individual is a Pope to himself, must be eternally toss'd too and fro by the shifting Wind of Fancy? Therefore, Pasquin, that very corner Stone on which the reformed rest their Belief, is that which strips them of all Certainty.

Pafq.

Pasq. Certainty! ha, ha! the Word sounds not amis, and the Consideration of it is pretty enough in Speculation; except in Death, I know not where 'tis to be found.

Marf. Seek it in the Church of Christ, and you

can't miss it.

Pasq. There again you leave me to seek— The Church of Christ! Who is he among the Professors of Christianity that thinks not himself of that Church? No, Marforio, there is no scrambling o're the spreading Mountains in the Way but by the Ladder of Infallibility; and for this Reason, I have often wonder'd that our spiritual Prize-sighters had not stuck to the Proof of this single Position. What Labour had been saved—

Marf. And what Rancour avoided.—What a Scandal is it to Religion that its Professors shou'd hate one another for not being able to think alike?

Pasq. You see thence, my Friend, the Use of Infallibility, was it but as the simple Band of Charity and Union.—But what is it to thee or me that the Sons of Men shou'd deal in Absurdity, or that the Bears in the North shou'd worry one another in that growing Scusse, which France seems to have had in View when she lately accelerated the slow Work of Peace beyond all Expectation?

Marf. France indeed might have wish'd to see the Fire of Confusion kindled in the North, and probably has contributed to laying those Brands that are ready to blaze. But cou'd she have lit them up she certainly had done so before she embraced the Peace. Nor do I think she wou'd so hastily

have

have put an End to the War, had she foreseen what is so soon likely to come to pass in the North.

Pasq. What Weight cou'd France have been in the Northern Scale, if burthen'd with the Cares and vast Expence of a doubtful War? Is she not now more at Leasure to bestow Circumspection on that distant Scene, and better able to feed the Lamp with Subsidiary Oil, without which Sweden can never be in a Condition to move to Advantage? 'Tis a Question with me if even Prussia, with all his boasted Strength, can bear up with much Grace in the coming Conslict, unless France brace his Arm with the Balsam of her Treasures.

Marf. No wonder then that that Machiavel of the North shou'd have been so unweariedly urgent with France to put an End to the War—

Pasq. No wonder France shou'd be urgent to put an End to a War she was utterly unable to continue with any View of Success.

Marf. Utterly unable! how easily, Pasquin, doest thou slide into the absurd when thy little Clapper is in Motion——France utterly unable to continue a successful War!

Pasq. She was successful in the Netherlands because her Enemies were insatuated. Had there been Concord or Skill among them she wou'd have been as much at their Mercy there as on the Ocean. And even supported as France was by the Jealousy, Discord, and Errors of the Confederates, what Hand wou'd she have made of it, had not that adventurous Youth, whom she now drives from her Limits, held up her Back? Unaided

aided as he was with either Men or Money, he found fuch Resources within himself as might open his Way to compleat Success had he been obey'd and serv'd with Fidelity. But hapless as his Expedition prov'd to himself, still was he an useful Ally to France.

Marf. Whose Interest it wou'd feem to have been to have supported the Cause he was em-

bark'd in.

Pasq. The prior Consideration, in this Examine, shou'd be what is the Interest of France with regard to the contending Families. 'Tis evident, from her Conduct to the Exiled, that she sees not her Interest in their Establishment. This Difficulty then being thus got over, why shou'd we wonder that France has starv'd the youthful Adventurer's Cause, which she might be afraid wou'd succeed, abandon'd as it was.

Marf. After two fignal Victories obtain'd, I admire not if a Court dreaded his Success, whose Interest, you say, it was that he shou'd not suc-

ceed.

Pasq. Yet might Gratitude have exacted a different Conduct from that Crown. France puts a fair End to this War, when she lay almost gasping at the Mercy of England, by Means of the bold Adventurer, who drew off the Force and Attention of Britain from the Continent for two whole Campaigns: Nor is it less certain, that the House of Bourbon had never been able to have dilated itself to Spain, Sicily, Naples and Parma, as we see it To-day, if a Stuart had not wore the British Diadem when Louis XIV. offer'd to abandon Philip his Grandson to the Mercy of the Consederates. Queen Anne's Biass to her

Biggs, and her Treasurer Oxford's ready Concurrence with her in a Scheme of his own liking, preserved the Crown already tottering on the old Monarch's Head. So that it may be truly said, that the Bourbons owe all their present Power and Greatness to that wandering Family; whom France never intends shall be fixt or settled.

Marf. Besides Ingratitude and Infincerity, so natural to Frenchmen, might not other Reasons be assign'd for the cool Conduct of France to-

wards the R-l Wanderers?

Pasq. Yes, that she might think they wou'd become the Cement of Harmony and Concord. Vain Apprehension! Harmony and Concord in E——d! How little vers'd must they be in the Annals of that Country, how ignorant of the Genius of the Natives that cou'd suppose that any unmission'd by Heaven, cou'd be able to graft Concord and Union on the Crab Stocks of Fickleness, Murmur, Dissention and false Freedom!

Marf. Unmission'd by Heaven! Ha, hall Dost think, Pasquin, that the Free-born wou'd bend to a Plenipo that did not bribe lustily, not with Promises of Bliss to come, but with the good Things of this World? There is a Family, were the Wanderers out of the Way, that might bid fair to bribe not only the E——sh to its Interest, but all the Branches of the House of Bourbon. And I am not clear but France wishes the Extinction of the S——ts that the House of Savoy's Claim may stand foremost in the List of Competitors for the British Crown on the frail Foot of H——y Right.

Pasq. You think, then, that the House of Savoy, by dealing out its present Dominions on

the North of the Alps to France, and on the South to the Sons of Spain, the Power of the whole House of Bourbon wou'd be exerted in favour of the Claim of his Sardinian Majesty and

his Royal Descendants?

Marf. Is not dear Interest the Bond of all Friendship between Princes; and who can so well fatiate the Avidity of the Bourbons as he who has fuch fair contiguous Territories to divide among them? If ever we shou'd see the present blooming Hopes of the S-ts drop without Issue, we may count that the House of Hwill find a more dangerous P-r than has hitherto appeared on the Stage of Competition. And for this Reason, it was the Surprize of many, that the Cabinet of London wou'd be fo attach'd to the Court of Turin, I may fay fo fway'd by that Court as has been obvious to all Europe throughout the whole Course of the War, and particularly in obstructing the Peace, which if made when offer'd by France, and relish'd by England, but opposed by Sardinia, wou'd have fav'd Britain above Seventy Millions of Crowns.

Pasq. Still art thou willing to believe the C—to of L—n capable of deviating into Rectitude of Conduct. Was it eligible to have supported the King of Sardinia with all the Power of E——d, we shou'd see him abandon'd as the Empress Queen has been by the Treaty we are met to diffect. E——d deals no less in Contrariety than in Woollen Manusactures; and Contradiction is as much its Growth as Wool. France, after every Advantage she gain'd in the Netherlands, renew'd her Offers of Peace, well knowing the short Extent of her own Credit and Purse. After

the Victory of Fontenoy she offer'd the same Peace which is now agree'd on; the fame she did after that of Rocoux, and continued her Solicitations after the Battle of Val, and Surrender of the maiden Bulwark of the Dutch. Offers were-haughtily rejected by the C-t of L-n, while yet France was in plight to support the War. But, lo! as foon as her naval Force was shiver'd to Atoms, and her Colonies on the Brink of yielding to the Lords of the Ocean, rather than starve; as foon as it was known that her Treasures were well nigh exhausted, her Credit stretch'd to its utmost Extent, her Trade ruin'd and her People ready to famish and rebel; as soon I say as a Body of Auxiliaries, that must have poiz'd the Scale of the War, was known to be at Hand, Holland purg'd of her Phlegm by the Choice of a Shatholder warmly in the Interest of England, and the wholeFace of Things alter'd as much for the better with the Confederates as for the worfe with France, then were the oft' rejected Offers of that Crown not only embraced but as gredily fwallow'd, as if England had been on the Verge of Destruction and France in the Zenith of Prosperity-What pity, my Friend, that Fortune shou'd have a Bandage o're her Eyes. Cou'd she see, wou'd she not bestow her Favours on the Just and Wise? England had it in her Power to lay France at her Feet, yet she lifts her up to puzzle and perplex the World hereafter. Ah! How unwife the Alternative, how unjust to withold the Helm from him who has Virtues and Abilities to adorn and steer the Bark of State!

## —Servat multos Fortuna nocentes, Et tantum Miseris irasci Numina discunt.

Marf. The Favourite of all the Muses, the Sage in Council and the Wit in Conversation, that Consummate, Patriot Statesman! Ah! had he, had C-f-d borne the Sway in the Cabinet to which his Virtues, and Talents intitled him,

how had the Scene be changed !

Pasy. Yes, Marforio; had that Lord been allow'd to purfue the glorious Plan he had in View when he chose to quit his peaceful Ease in order to extricate his Country from the fruitless expensive Burthen of an unequal War, England wou'd have earlier embraced the pacific Overtures of the Enemy. But Envy and Jealoufy flood in his Way, and left him but the Shadow of that Power annex'd to the hight Post assign'd The great Man faw the growing Inability of France, but saw likewise the Inequality of the Burden confign'd to his Country, and advised the giving Ease to the latter before Despair might urge the Enemy to offer a second domestic Stab to a Land not yet at full Peace within itself. He might suppose that France, as inattentive as she may have been to the Interst of the S-ts, wou'd not fail to play them on England, as the furest Game she cou'd play if preis'd abroad. Nor was he fure but the Blood recently shed, for Example, might prove the Means of fecuring Success to the young Adventurer in a second Attempt. For, Examples of Justice, if thought to walk too near the Edge of Rigour, feldom, eradicate the Seeds of Discontent, and often prove G 2

the best Nurture to the baleful Plant. But various other Reasons might be assign'd for that powerless

Minister's Urgency for Peace.

Marf. His being powerless was no very bad ministerial Reason in a Country where Opposition is the readiest Path to Power. I will suppose then he might have opposed the Continuance of the War in order to acquire that Power which was wrested from him by One sar less capable of turning either Power or Favour to the proper Use.

Pasq. Ah, Marforio! Name not the insulting Controller as a Favourite. Cou'd he have been one after the compulsary Scene that had preceded Lord C—f—d's Acceptance of the Seals?

Marf. What else but Favour can support that Minister in the Exercise of that more than ministerial Power, which has put an End to the War just when it was most Necessary to pursue it with

Vigour?

Passa. Love and Fear are the most predominant Passions of the Soul; and the latter in some Minds, is the keenest of the two. Let us to this then impute the Power, which was impossible for Lord C—f—d to bend to without wounding his Honour and debasing the Post he held. Let us to this impute the sudden Change in the Conduct of that All-mighty Minister with regard to Peace.

While the new Secretary urged the Conclusion of a Peace, as necessary, since the Conduct of the War was to continue in unskilful Hands, his powerful Colleague bore him down but not by Strength of Argument. Yet when public Credit slacken'd, tho' imputable solely to the mista-

ken Conduct of the Schemist who prejected the Method of raising the Supplies, that stumbling Advocate for War, trembling for the Event, alter'd his harsh Tone to Peace. Such always will be the Operation of Fear in weak Minds, while the wiseStatesman bears up steeadily against Accidents, and averts the fatal Consequence of yielding too suddenly to the dastard Passion. Fear operated no less in the Breast of the new Stadibolder, who dreaded being unhorsed if France shou'd chance to push her Conquests nearer the Vitals of the Republic.

Marf. This Patch-work Peace then is the

Child of Fear?

Pasq. Yes, Marforio, the ricketty Brat was engender'd between an E—b Beetle and a Dutch Sutterkin. The English M—r shudder'd at the Apprehension of the Failure of public Gredit, in a Dread that if Credit fail'd, that wou'd also fail which was not only his own immediate Support but that likewise of the new System of G—t.

Marf. Nay, if the Means of Corruption fail an E——b Cabinet, farewell all the new fangled Systems of Time-serving Statesmen. If once the Debts of the Nation come to be discharg'd, and the Taxes reduced, the present mighty Influence of Ministers wou'd necessarily cease, as the Means of Corruption in their Hands wou'd be dwindled to a Dwarf from the Giant it is at present. Then, Pasquin, shou'd we see New Systems make Way for Old. If once Corruption be banish'd Men will naturally return to their Senses.

Pasq. If the Sky fall, we shall catch Larks—Corruption banish'd from England, the national Debts dischar'd, and the Taxes reduced!—Let me feel, Marsi, if thy chizzled Locks be not dropping wet. Surely thou hast been bathing thyself in the River of Forgetfulness. What cou'd come into thy poor Noddle to think that a C—t will part with the only Stass it leans on? Dost thou not know that Debts, Taxes and Corruption are the Barriers that secure the New Constitution? Wou'dst thou have Ministers part with their best Weapons?

Marf. Surely they ought, if they wou'd prevent the burfting of their whole Machine of Go-

vernment.

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Pasq. As well might a loaded, hungary Ass be urg'd not to stop to crop a fresh Thistle in his Way, as an English Minister be moved to Pity, or prevent public approaching Calamity, if the Prevention suit not with the Humour of his D—r. Remember I always except the late resigning Nobleman, who has a Heart truly Roman, who took up the Burden of an Employment in hopes to serve his Country, and who laid it down lest he shou'd be deem'd an Accessary to her Fall, when he was thwarted in his Scheme for her Delivery.

Marf. I have the highest Opinion of that great Man's Virtue and Talents, but without laying Britannia of the oppressive Monster she goes with, there is no preserving either her Beauty or Strength. To speak without Figure, if the Debts of England be not soon paid off—

Pasq. They will pay off themselves. That is, the Nation will become Bankrupt. What a Havock wou'd such a Failure make all over the Continent?

Marf. Yet, Pasquin, the Failure can't be very distant tho' it be unseen by those most concern'd in its Consequence. Foreigners have at least Eighty Millions of Crowns in the English Funds, yet risque the big Porperty without seeing their Danger.

Pasq. Marry, I think the poor Natives risque much more that have their Sweat annually tax'd to discharge the Interest of the vast Capi-

tal.

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Marf. Their Condition indeed is hard,

Pasq. Spin themselves, like the Silkworm, to deck out Foreigners with the Produce of their Industry. An annual Drain of Three Millions and a Half sent out of the Kingdom in Discharge of Interest due to Foreigners, must necessarily soon reduce the English to the Condition of that laborious Reptile when it has Spun itself to a Fly.

Marf. The Discerning of that Nation cannot but see the Ruin which must attend the Out-goings of their Country, in Subsidies to foreign States, Pensions to private Persons abroad, Pay to so reign Troops, and Interest Money for Funds be-

longing to Foreigners; but-

Pasq. Like a déclining Trader, have not the Resolution to look into the State of public Asfairs, nor the Virtue to compel a Retrenchment of the national Expence, till at last a general Ban-

kruptcy

kruptcy becomes the Consequence of the Cor-

ruption and Degeneracy of the Age.

Marf. The Credit of England is like to be no less her Destruction than that which a young Merchant stretches in unwary Attempts to make a quick Fortune at the Risque of his Creditors. Like the latter, she has undertaken more than she was able to bear because she was trusted—

Pasq. And like him may be able to pay Half a Crown in the Pound. And let me tell you, that this will be thought no fuch despicable Dividend in the Day of general Desolation—But cry Mercy! May not the sweat Babe of Peace, just arrived to us in Swaddling-Clouts, avert the impend-

ing Mifery?

Marf. The Peace, in its Nature, is such that it cannot last but just till France takes Breath, and puts her Marine in Plight to prevent Insults and secure her Trade. But was it, like the last, to be bolster'd up for thirty Years by Guarantees, Conventions, and other such Court Expedients, of what avail wou'd it be, any more than the last, towards lessening the national Debt?

Pajq. You'll never have done, I think, with that odious Topic. Prithee, e'en let them enjoy their Debis and all the alluring Concommitants in their Train, such as Poverty, Subjection, &c. &c. to the End of the Revelations. Let us to the subject Matter of our Confe-

rence

Marf. The Peace, you mean. What wou'd you fay of it?

Pasq. That, like most hasty Contracts, 'twas made in a Hurry to repent at Leisure—— A-Peace can it be call'd that leaves half the Work undone? See you not how already it spawns out two Congresses, as Nice and Brussels? Nor do I despair of seeing it as fruitful in Ministerial Expedients, as the Consort of that German Prince, who is said to have brought three bundred W—ps at a Birth.

Marf. There is one Consequence of great Importance visible on the general Face of the

Definitive Treaty, which is that-

Pasq. The End of the War on the Side of England and her Allies, is unanswer'd in all Lights, and that in the Main, France has succeeded in her most sanguine Views. Was not the Maintenance of the Indivisibility of the Austrian Succession, or in other Words, the Support of the Heiress of Charles VI, in all her Rights, the End for which England embark'd in the Quarrel?——England, did I say? Lord help the poor, Wilful, Obedient Thing, who had no End or Purpose in View but as she was directed! What was the Continent to her?—But I forgot that of late Years she has had a Connexion with Terra firma—to her S.—w.

Marf. And I see that you'll never forget gallopping that Tongue of yours out of the Sight of your sew Brains—Wilful and Obedient! Prithee, Pasquin, reconcile your Epi-

thets.

Pasq. Are there not Wives that bear the Correction of the Strap from their Yokemates, with great Resignation, who yet will continue some H favourite

favourite Ill-babit spite of all Correction and Conviction? That England has been a most obsequious Handmaid since her last Contract with the House of H——r, No-body will deny that considers how worne down she is in Reputation fince the Bans were publish'd. And to what else but Obedience is this Decrease of Charatter, as well as of Power and Wealth owing? She was call'd upon to quarrel with all Europe in their Turns, and fhe obey'd. And tho' no good-Wife in the Neighbourhood loved Money better, she doled away her Pence with Profusion, if her Confort but stampt his Foot. Has she not most obediently given more than her All in mortgaging herfelf for more than she is worth? Yet for all these Tests of her Obedience she is as Wilful as the D-l in fome Things. She is no more to be perfuaded then a Mule if the once takes the Bit of Contradiction in her Teeth. She took it into her Head, in the last Century, to be jealous of her old Friends, and tho' she hashad woeful Experience, ever fince, of the Quackery of those she had chosen in their Room, yet there is no perfuading her that she is in Error. We will therefore confign her over to her Fate, which feems inevitable, and journey on in our Discussion of this dark Abortion.

Marf. Ever ambiguous, or unmean-

ing.

Pasq. For calling the Peace a dark Abortion.

And pray, Mr. Critic, cou'd a French Taylor

Fashion a Birth-day Suit better to the Size and

Shape of a Court-dangler? That it is an Abortion is evident from its wanting the Nails of Security

urity and Hair of Equity, as I shall shew pre-

ently-

Marf. Nay, nay; if you prove the Pectitude of your last Epither, I will forgive your first.

Pasq. Was it not huddled up by Night, Nobody knows where, or why, unless it was to prevent an Agent from the S—ts to serve the Plenipos with a Copy of a Writ of Ejectment?

Marf. If that was the Cause why such unusual Caution and Secrecy was observed in perfecting the Definitive Treaty, I cannot help wondering at the Abjectness of France and Undiscernment of England. The latter, by the Caution, seems to add Weight to the Pretention, and the former, by the needless Condescention, proclaims her

Servility to all Europe.

Pasq. What cares she what the World thinks of her, if by throwing out fuch Sugar-plumbs to the Queen of the Ocean, the latter be lured to give up her Allies, and forgoe the obvious Advantages of the Superiority of her naval Force? The Colonies of France, East, West, and North, lay at the Mercy of England. France herself was so coop'd up by the British Fleets, that she must have lost her whole foreign Trade, and lived for the future, like the Hedgehog, on her ownGreafe. In fuch a Situation, when all her mural Crowns were on the Point of being torn from her by the additional Force of Fortythousand Russian Bears, what cou'd the polish'd Dame do better than shew a Complaisance for those that deal in Moon-spine? The E-sh Mi-H 2 nifters nifters were willing to make their Court to their Countrymen by shewing an ascendant over France. And wou'd not you have the French Ministers bend, and exchange Bawbles for Jewels of Value? The E-b have a Mind to embroider the Treaty with the Spoils of the S-ts, tho' it be true that every fuch public Mention of that Family had better been dropt; and is it because their Passion for such finery is unwarrantable that France must not include to it?-Let us not fall all together so unmercifully on France, for running up the Treaty in the Dark, in order to prevent a Protest from the Pretender, fince her chufing Night for the Season of her Conduct. shews her conscious of her Fault, and afhamed the Sun shou'd shine upon't. And surely Modesty is a Virtue, in the Fair especially; and more fo in Gallia than another, as being the first Time she gave Indication of any. A mighty Point gain'd by E-d, that France fell into her Views of not receiving a Protest from a Family who might have been forgot if so much Fuss had not been made about them-But on fecond Thoughts, what a narrow Field wou'd an English Ministry have to roam in, if the S-ts had not help'd to widen it? What Pretence for a standing Army in Time of Peace, of Debts, Taxes, penal Laws, Subfidies, Armados, Penfions, Secret-fervice Money, an Army of Drones in the Power of the Treasury, and many more courtly Items, well known to the Wilful and Obedient themfelves, whom the Consideration doth most concern? And for this Reason, I wonder the prefent Sages at the Helm wou'd defire the Removal of of the growing Oak of the S—ts from the Forests of France. The nearer the young Chevaller is to England the more specious the Pretext for continuing the Expence and Chains of Englishmen; the fairer the Game to be play'd on their Fears and Credulity. Nor shall I be surpriz'd, if on this Plan of his being effentially useful to the C—t of L—n, that young Prince shou'd not stir from Paris, tho' his Stay shou'd appear to be involuntary on the Part of the Cabinets of both Courts.

Marf. But shou'd the C—t of L—n infiss on the specific Performance of the Treaty, in an Opinion that the Vicinity of that remaining Twig of his Family might be dangerous, and that his being two hundred Leagues farther East wou'd answer the Purpose of public Expence as well; shou'd the Operations of the Peace be discontinued till this Article be executed by the Part of France, what—

Pasq. Else has the hardy Youth to do, but spurn at the Grand Monarque and thrust in his Teeth those big Promises with which he inveigled him away from his doubting, experienc'd

Sire.

Marf. Pasquin, such Insults sit not well on the Stomach of Kings. Louis might give Orders for Compulsion should his Patience be

push'd.

Pasq. Which the Firmness of the young Wanderer's Mind seems to contemn. No, Marsorio, fallen as Louis is thought to be from the radiant Height he once stood in the Opinion of Europe, cringing as he has appear'd of late, I don't

don't think he will be prevail'd on to recur to Force. Nor do I think the English Ministry will urge that Monarch to an AEL, which wou'd not only fix an indelible Stain on his Honour. but might raise the Character of the oppres'd among a People heretofore famed for Compaffion. Besides, an English Ministry might well take the Matter in another Light. supposed Influence of France over the S-ts from the Obligations they might be supposed to lie under to that Crown, has not perhaps a little contributed to the late ill Success of the fleady Youth who now puzzles the Cabinet of Versailles. But shou'd a restless People, from a ferious Reflection of the past and present Conduct of France towards that friendless Family. come to view Things in a different Light; shou'd it be thought that the Perfidy and Indignity of France can never be forgotten, nor forgiven, and that it is likely a rooted Enmity will fucceed to any Influence she might be supposed to have had; I fay, shou'd Things take this natural Turn, it might happen that the urging France to come to Extremity with that determin'd Youth, may be attended with Confequences widely different from what feem to be conjectured at prefent by the ministerial Sages that grafp the English Tiller of State-But, Marforio, to judge with any Accuracy of these Western Statesmen, we must read them backward as Witches do Prayer. We may be fure they will act on this Occasion the very reverse of what they ought. E'en let us leave them to their vain Conceits and retire to contemplate

this boasted Peace against our next Meeting. Already do the Mattin Bells of all the pious Drones of our City ring us to a Separation. Adieu, my Friend, till next the dimmer Lamps of Heaven succeed to that single, resulgent one which gilds the Day.

their poor Brains of mine, which are already quiet fixter a lawy in a significant the Defective Area from that mother Work. Genely carticled within the

awful Entreachment of the bloded Triggers fee's their not how boddly 'as twags have to before the l'urport of the Contract is touch'd.

Aboy. It had made, Pagain A. Treaty, which mays Found who for being at Europe as a cher by the Pars, had need at ourse found high

Sandfion to pais it upon the Volgaria.

Son't lee that the filler are thanglit to have any

Merf, Or many other, as the World is me-

elds, except mediging to the advantamentals

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how few of the rich and exalt d have any Title

lawer of for bug at Traces half we ind. It was the digs among our moned Aug Reas, who role

Is it not a melancholy, Reflection, my

Paleome, my dear Wayerie a then are, come opportudely to breferve

DIALOGUE

## DIALOGUE IV.

Pasq. W Elcome, my dear Marforio; thou art come opportunely to preserve these poor Brains of mine, which are almost quite fritter'd away in examining the Definitive Treaty, that motley Work, doubly encircled within the awful Entrenchment of the blessed Trinity see'st thou not how piously 'tis twice invok'd before the Purport of the Contract is touch'd upon?

Marf. It had need, Pasquin. A Treaty, which lays Foundation for setting all Europe together by the Ears, had need of some such high

Sanction to pass it upon the Vulgar—

Pasq. The great Vulgar, you mean; for I don't see that the lesser are thought to have any

Concern in these fort of Compacts-

DIALOGICE

Marf. Or in any other, as the World is managed, except indulging to the unwarrantable Paffions of those that are less useful and meritorious. Is it not a melancholy Resection, my Friend, that human Nature shou'd most be debased by those most intitled and obliged to support its Dignity? In your Search for Merit, see how sew of the rich and exalted have any Title to it. And the higher we soar to seek Virtue, the sewer of her bright Traces shall we find. It was not thus among our famed Ancestors, who rose

in Esteem with the People and in Power, but in

Proportion to their Progress in Virtue.

Pasq. That was in the Saturnian Age of the Republic; but by what Means did they rise, who, in the succeeding Ages, enslaved this Country?

Marf. By Corruption-

Pasq. Rather by Luxury, the Parent of Corruption. Yet in this venal Age, when both are grown to gigantic Size, there are, I hope, some Exceptions. There is my amiable C-f-d, who spurns Corruption from his generous Soul, tho he wears the Appearance of Luxury to avoid the Imputations of Avarice and Singularity.

Marf. Yet you faw how that favourite Noble

fell-

Pasq. Fell, Marforio! Was not his fall, as you wrongfully call his Refignation, glorious? But he, C-f-d, can never fall in the Opinion of the Virtuous; and it adds to the Lustre of his Character to fink in that of the Vicious. Wou'd Brutus comply with the Corruptions of Julius's Court, he might have been the first there. And has he not acquired immortal Honours by refusing to draw with Antony in the enslaving Scheme then on Foot?

Marf. I don't fee that any other, but enflaving Schemes, employ the Attention of the Great. See we not, while the Olive-branch is hung out by most of the Powers of Europe; that a certain Prince is arming as if a declared Enemy had been at his Gates? And what else but to enflave is so great Treasure expended and so great Numbers secluded from the useful Mass of the Indu-

Arious?

Pasq. That Prince, who may be liken'd to some spiritual Orators that act not up to their Exhortations from the Pulpit. You read that Work which wears his Name.

Marf. I have read An i Muchiavel-

Pasq. Which I venerate more for the royal Stamp than its Maxims—A royal Scribe is a Prodigy. David set the Example, but has had but sew Followers—

Mirf. In Book-writing you mean-

Pasq. I do; for in his Defects he has many, tho' in his Perfections but few. See how he has been copied in his youthful Pleasures; and in his A—ry more then in his Repentance—A King an Author in this Age of Luxury! Who wou'd have thought it? He is the only, that I can Remember, since the Reformation, about which Time, that consistent, royal Scribbler, Henry VIII. of England, wrote a pompous Book in Defence of that Church which he afterwards most piously weaken'd by setting his own weighty Carcass on the Steeple,

Marf. Pasquin, I am forry to find thy Memory so impar'd. I fear thou hast o're streeth'd its Nerves by a two close Application to the Dissection of the Definitive Treaty—Coud'st thou not recollect that some of Harry's Successors had wrote and printed too. There is yet extant a Volume in Folio wrote by James I. and the Icon Basilicon of his Son, is in most curious Hands.

Pasq. Ah, Marforio! thou has awaken'd a Sorrow which I fain wou'd have laid. What Heart so steel'd as not to relent when the Horror of that good King's Treatment makes Way into

and which is more, was a Christian and a stanch one.

Marf. Which is more than can be faid-

Pasq. Not of his Son James II, who lost his Crown by being too strictly one. And he, this hapless Prince, was an Author too. His Memoirs of the Campaigns of his able Master in the Art of War, the great Turenne, shew him to be as much a Master of his Subject as of the Delicacy of Writing. And in this latter he is thought to be copied, or rather out done by his Son, who is allow'd to shine and excell on Paper. As for the Son of this latter, we know not if he can weild the Pen as well, but are sure he can the S—h broad Sword.

Marf, Alas! what Beams can shoot throfuch impervious Clouds as invelope that hapless Family, whom you injudiciously suggest to have been banished for a two strict Adherence to old musty Principles? Know, Pasquin, that James II, fell for being thought to be too closely connected with Louis XIV, and not not for having newly taken up an old Religion. Had James wisely fell in with the Prejudice of his People against France, he needed not have been obliged to the grand Monarque for Bread.

Pajq. And see, at this Day, what a grateful Sense the Successor of Louis le Grand has of the repeated Obligations his Kingdom owes to the S—ts. How conspicuously does Gallick Gratitude shine in the Nineteenth Article of this most Christian Treaty, and in the Fifth of the Quadruple Alliance, confirm'd by it? Here, little Marsi, is such an Ascendant, such an Advantage gain'd

by England as is worth all the Millions of Guineas expended in the War. What Matters how the Beam of Enropean Power be poiz'd, whether the Empress Queen be so emaciated as to be of little Weight in the Scale, or whether France be left in Plight to kick it up when she pleases, if the Pretender nor his Offspring find no Afylum in France? What fignifies if the Commerce of England and the Claims of her depredated Merthants be over look'd by her M--rs, fo that the Highland Leader be driven to a warmer Climate against the Faith of a K-? What is it to the E-e that the Kingdom fink, fince H-r is guarantied by the Twentieth of this fine-spun Cobweb? And pray what matters what Millions England doles away, fince the pecuniary Claim of H-r on Spain, is, by the Eighteenth Article, to be adjusted by Commissaries for that Purpose nominated and appointed? Such is the elegant, fignificant Phrase in modern Use for compoling the Differences between claiming Powers -Well might it be faid that the Workmen at Aix left half the Work undone, fince Commissaries are the dernier Resort of Complainants. 'Tis not as yet full twenty Years fince we had much fuch another Instance of English Address in slinging the hardest of the Work on those least able to go thro' it. You Remember the memorable Treaty of Sevile in 1729, by which Commissaries were to determine what was never intended shou'd be The same Adroitness was attempted adjusted. ten Years after, when, by the never-to-be-forgotten Convention, the Plenipos had stipulated to transfigure themselves to Commissaries in order to be after doing what ought to have been the first of their Work—You simper, Marforio, at the Clownishness of my Phrase. You may remember it in Use in the Marches of Ancona; and thou knowest that Poets and Orators have the Privilege

of Adoption.

Marf. And Statesmen too. See what Maxims are adopted by those of the present Age. They met to adjust the Differences of Europe, but open the Gate to many more than they have compo-They guaranty his late Acquisitions to his Sardinan Majesty, but give him a Neighbour, who, like Oil on a Piece of spungy Stuff, will foon spread himself all around him. Shall, or can the King of Sardinia, or the Empress Queen, hope to be able to oppose the future Incroachments of the Sons of Spain and Son-in-law of France? Or shall the Emperor himself be able to secure the Equivalent for his paternal Patrimony from the repacious Hands of the neighbouring Branches of a House notorious for obferving no Law but that of Conveniency? No. Pasquin, Italy will soon be ingross'd by the House of Bourbon; nor was there any other Means for preventing the approaching Monopoly, but shutting out that ambitious Family from having any Footing South of the Alps. Heart bleeds for the Empress Queen. A magnanimous Princess, who deserved a better Fate. and more faithful Allies! See the Difference. France takes Care that her Confederates come whole out of the War. The Republic of Genoa remains with her Possessions, and the Duke of Modena looses not an Inch of his TerritoryPasq. Thanks to his Affinity with the House of

Marf. No, Pasquin; he owes his Safety to that of Bourbon, which dictated in the Treaty, tho' on the Eve of a Fall, scarce to be avoided. if England had confulted her own Strength and Interest and that of her natural Allies. Genoa and Modena have not been preserved, because France is faithful and grateful, Virtues the has no Acquaintance with; but because she may hereafter employ those Powers to promote her Scheme of giving the Law in Italy. The Genoese, as they abound in Seamen, are no less necessary in the projected Improvement of the naval Force of France, than in the opening her Way to Lombardy, when she shall see the Time for adding the Milanese to the Domains of her Son-in-Law. And the Inhabitants of the Modenese will be of some Use towards the Completion of the Tyrannic Scheme—Hapless People! who fee not their Danger, or if they do, are in no Capacity to avoid it! The Hour is no farther off, than till France recruits, that they become the Victims of Gallick Ambition, and share in the general Bondage of our beloved Latium.

See again, the Influence and Address of France, in defeating the main Purpose of England in her War with Spain. We find no Article in the Definive Treaty, that indemnises the English Merchants for the Depredations committed in America by the Spaniards, anterior to the War; Depredations that had been liquidated by the memorable Convention. We find no Security against the suture Search of the trading Ships of England in the American Seas. And yet these

were the Things which inflamed the English Nation, which lured them to a voluntary Support of the Spanish War. These, Pasquin, were the Corner Stones on which that expensive, ruinous War had been raised.

Pafq. Do not all their Measures 'tend to Ruin : and woud'st thou have the Spanish War an Exception? You feem to forget the Genius of the People. On what elfe but Error have the E-b built for above half an Age? wou'd it not have been an Inversion of Nature for an E-b Ministry to have acted on Principles of true Patriotifm? If Beggary be the beaten Road to Slavery, why may we not suppose that the Inattention shewn for the Trading Interest of E-d in the Treaty, was wilful and premeditated? I can herein, Marforio, perceive that thou art a mere Milksop in Politics. And I wonder too, that fo long as thou hast resided in this Emporium of dark and deep Defign, thou shoud'st be a Novice in the Wiles of Courts and Ministers .-Art thou still uninspired?

Marf. I fee the Clue you wou'd have me walk by to fathom the Neglect of so important a Consideration as Trade is to a trading Nation; but cannot see the Wisdom of Impoverishing a

People for the Sake of Enflaving them.

Pajq. Again art thou wide of the Mark. The E—b are a stubborn Generation, as ungovernable in Affluence as tame and Lamb-like in Want and Indigence. And thou know'st that that cunning Whight of Plorence, who advised sheering the Flock close for the better preventing their being troublesom to the Shepherds, is the Compass by which modern Ministers shape their Course.

Course. You never knew a Man submit to Servitude with his Pockets sull. And as for thy Crotches about Wisdom, they are but mere whipt Sillibub. Didst thou ever know Wisdom and Ambition coupled together, unless it was for the latter like a Termagent married to an honest wise Man, to stop its Ears for fear of hearing the sweet Voice of Truth. If the Ambitious had consulted the Oracle of true Wisdom, they wou'd chuse rather to be loved than fear'd. And if Ministers had consulted the true Interest of the Prince, leaving that of the Community out of the Question as is generally the Case, they wou'd advise no Measures that tended to deprive him of the Hearts of his People.

Marf. Alas! Pasquin; where shall we find the Minister that consults not more the Passions than Interests of his Master? Have we not seen the War carried on when it shou'd have been put an End to, and ended when it shou'd have been continued? And why such a Contrast in the ministerial Conduct of those Machiavels, that have forgot, in the Treaty for putting an End to the War, the very principal Purposes for which it had

been begun.

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Pasq. There is no disputing that the Search of British Trading-ships by the Guarda Costa's of Spain, and the Depredations committed on the British Merchants, were the sole Objects of the War with Spain: And so well they have been kept in View by the late Treaty-makers, who have outdone their Predecessors, in Modesty, a long Bow's-shot. At Seville in 1729, and Madrid in 1739 Care was taken to preserve Appearances at least, which was an Indication, if not

of Fear. In those Days, even while the Walloponean Vizir steer'd, Commissaries were appointed to adjust material Points, tho' nothing more was intended by them, than to ferve as Sugar-sops to feed a credulous People, and to widen the Bottom of Employments in the Gift of the Minister. But, as if all Modesty and Decency towards the Public had been buried with Walpole, who, by the bye, was not deem'd an over-courteous Minister, here is a Treaty made, a Definitive one too, without fo much as a Compliment made to the English Nation for giving away their Rights. Tho' the Right of not being search'd, might have been intended to be given up by the Convention in 1739, yet there was some Modesty, fome Shew of Deference for the Public, in the Appointment of Commissaries for a future Adjustment. But at present.

Marf. The E—b are treated, by their Plenipos, like Princesses who are often truck'd away for Peace, to some r—l Fool or Madman with-

out their Confent or Privity.

Pasq. Rather like Drawers of Water and Hewers of Wood, whom their Task-masters think below all Notice and Condescention. Can we consider, in any other Light, a Nation that are, by this very Definitive Treaty, obliged to pass under the Yoke of Servitude to those, who, in a few Months longer Continuance of the War, might expect to wear the infamous Badge themselves? Had the Current of the War by Land, turn'd against France as it naturally wou'd, if continued, then indeed might the Yoke be imposed on her Sons, with some Propriety, as being known for Adepts in the Science of Chicanry.

But for the triumphant Lords of the Ocean, the boasting Props of Faith and Probity; for the English to be obliged to give Hostages to France as a Pledge for their Bonne foi,—How fallen, how degenerated are that once vain People grown! Ah, Marforio! whence comes it that a generous People thus loose the very Ideas of Glory and Honour?

Marf. See'st thou not that Children are fashion'd by their Parents and Pupils by their Tutors—

Pajq. Yes, Mr. Wijeman; I fee too that Parrots are taught to speak, and Dogs to dance, and what then?

Marf. That, like these, Nations are moulded to the Standard of those that direct their public Affairs.

Marf. Ah! Name not the vile Usurper, who, to feed his Ambition, has brought the big Sin of National Murder on a whole People and their Descendants for ever.

Pajq. For ever, Marfi! a dreadful Decree!

Marf. And irreversible, without real Compunction and solid Restitution.

Pasq. Nay, if such Conditions be annex'd to the Reversion, I despair—

Adepte in the Science of Chicarry.

But

Marf. If such Conditions!—Is it a Doubt then that fustice is one of the bright Attributes of the Diety? 'Tis none; it can be no doubt that public as well as private Crimes are only to

be purged off by Sorrow and Atonement.

Pasq. Prithee, my Casuist; what Species of Purgation, think you, may be adequate to the Sin of Evil-Treaty-making? And when your Hand is in, pray inform me who are most culpable, the Plenipos or their ministerial Directors; And what Share of the Guilt may be divided to the two Hostages if any two Ignobles shou'd be found so weak as not only to hazard their own Liberty and even Life, but to sully for ever the Fame and Honour of their Country? I shall measure the Punishment to be inflicted by thy Answer.

Marf. As in Murder, by the Laws of E—d, fo in Ministerial Affairs, by that of Reason, there ought to be no Accessaries—

Pasq. 'Sflesh, Marf! Thou do'st not think

that the Hostages are equally criminal?

Marf. Have they not the Staff of Free-will to hold up against all illegal Commands? Is not the Path to Security, in a limitted Monarchy, short and sure? Resignation is in every Man's Power where no Law Warrants Coertion.

Pasq. But Disinterestedness is not in every Man's

Nature-

Marf. 'Tis true, Pasquin, or we had seen maony more Resignations when C—f—d quitted a Company he began to be ashamed of. Happy, that he foresaw the approaching Insamy of his Country and avoided sharing in it, since he was not able to prevent it!

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Pajq. He wou'd have died in the last Dike of his Country's Honour, if he had been in the M—y, before he wou'd have a Hand in stitching the inglorious Badge of Subjection on fair Britannia's Arm. 'Sdeath! if Hostages must be given to France, why were they not to be of the Subjects of the cherish'd E—e that had benefited by the War and Benefits by Peace, while poor England looses by both? Gad, Marsi, the Blood in my marbly Veins boils so at these Betrayers of patrial Glory, that I don't think any Punishment adequate to their Guilt, but Banishment, to—

Marf. Siberia, among the Russian, ministerial

Bears.

Pajq. No, no; to the Castle of H—r; there to be obliged, like Coal-meeters in England, to shovel up daily the mouldy Heaps of B—b Crowns and Guineas that have been annually unloaded there.

Marf. And, like Midas, starve amidst the rich Heaps that had been rais'd by their own De-

generacy.

Pasq. Rather let them hoe Turnips in the adjacent Plains, feed on them and never die, that, like him who stole the celestial Fire, their Labour may never cease and their Punishment may be eternal.—Hostages and all——

Pasq. Ay, even to the lowest ministerial Rag. I wou'd make a general Sweep, turn the Current of Justice into the Augean Stable, and clear away all the Filth that had been gathering there for half

l avoided framing in icl flanc he was

an Age.

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Marf. It wou'd require more than Herculean Virtue to cleanse a People almost quite eat up with the Leprosy of Corruption.

Pasq. There is one short, direct Road to the

Cure, and but one-

Marf. Which you may be fure th E——b won't journey in because it is most eligible; 'twou'd be acting out of Character for them to walk by the Clues of Wisdom and Justice.—See we not E——b Incorrigibility in every Article of the Treaty under our Consideration?—By the IX, "Cape-Breton shall be restored with all the "Artillery and Ammunition which was found "therein on the Day that it was surrendeerd."—But Fort Saint George is to be restored in such Condition as it may happen to have been on the 31 of October last. Why were not the Stipulations reciprocal? Why was not the latter to be restored in the Condition it had been taken in as well as the former?

Pasq. Because then E—h Subjection and French Influence wou'd not have appear'd so conspicuously to the World. The E—b M—y have a peculiar knack in Sinking the Character of their Country in all their Negociations with Foreigners. If an Eel is to be held, they are sure

to lay hold of the Tail-

Marf. And dole away their Millions to cover their Nation with Shame. Behold how the Bourbons lord it in this Treaty. Nothing has been left undone that can fecure their Allies or aggrandize themselves. A Son of Spain is wedged in between the Allies of England in Lombardy so as to sever them from each other, and for ever from being able to bear up against the united

Pasa. The Friendship of Spain-

Marf. Which England can never hope to recover, any more than the Spanish Trade, while she with holds Gibraltar and Minorca from them. No, Pasquin, the Equivalent is only the Enjoyment of the Assente for Four instead of Fourteen Years, which the Exercise of that Contract had been suspended occasionally by Spain herself. These are the People that plume themselves on baving had a steady Eye to the Trade of their

Country in the Treaty before us.

Pala. Did ever Fish-woman cry stinking Fish? Or was ever fo grovelling a Zany on the M---- l Stage, as wou'd not trumpet his own Fame when he was fure none dare gainfay him?-For all you fay, Mr. Inquisitor, I say the Treaty is a special Treaty, answering every ministerial Purpose that cou'd be devised who by those wou'd preserve their own ministerial Power-and Credit at the Expence of their Country. It might have been, in Days of Yore, a Maxim with Ministers not to loose Sight of the Interests of their Country in their foreign Negociations; but in this more enlighten'd Age, the ministerial Confideration is more circomfcribed. It centers folely in Self. For Instance, if a Peace be necessary for the Minister he will be fure to cook it up to the Goust of SomeSome-body, (whom it may not be proper for a Translator to Name) but, Marforio, you are always to understand that that nameless Some-body, is No-body unless he has Passions, and particular Attachments, and Views. Nam vitiis nemo sine nascitur—K—gs in Purple are no less Men than those in Buskins; and Julius may have had his Prejudices as well as Roscius.

Marf. And may have less Strength to conquer

them.

Pafa. Pshaw! What Modern wou'd be at the Pains of a Conquest that did not suit with his Interest? If the general Scheme be to secure the Obedience of the E-b by impoverishing them, and to aggrandize H-r, at the Expence of E-d, was ever a War, in this copious View, better managed then the last, or a Peace more favorily cook'd up than the prefent? Was not the War by Sea generally neglected, except by particular Adventurers, or towards the latter End by the Ministry's being dragg'd into some small Degree of Exertion of the formidable Naval Power of England; and was it not conducted fo by Land as to render it fuccessless, yet to increase its Burden? If, in the same Light, we scrutinize the Peace, shan't we find it answering all the Ends of the deep Schemes of Sycophant M-rs? Is there a Shred of the wide pacific Parchment fecuring the Commerce of E-d? Are not those Conquests given from her, which alone cou'd make her any Amends for her unequal Expence during the War? Cape-Briton made her Mistress of the lucrative Trade of Fish and Fur; yet it is tamely yielded up, while Gibraltar, not worth the Expence of keeping, is tenacioufly -nA

The XXI. Article of the Treaty stipulates a fresh Guaranty of the Pragmatic Santtion, which is a tacit Avowal of the Necessity of preserving the Indivisibility of the Austrian Succession as necessary for securing the Liberties, not only of the Empire but of all Europe. Yet this Security is barter'd away for Moon-shine. Silesia and Glatz are given away to the secret E———y of the House of Austria, and guarantied to a Prince, no less intent to stay the Curvets of the white Steed in his Neighbourhood, then the Flight of

the black Spread-Eagle.

Marf. Alas, Pajquin! It has been long obferved, that the Steed you mention, is not more jealous of the imperial Bird, then of the King of Beafts.

Pasq. Poor E——h Lion! how Toothless is he become, tho' he affects to growl and roar as formerly!—generous Creature! How alter'd from what he was in the Days of Anne, the last of the Stuart race who fill'd the Throne of her

Ancestors! 'twas complain'd she had abandon'd her Allies in 1712; but let them be dumb for ever who compare the Treaty of Aix with that There, we shall find Charles VI. posses'd of all the hereditary Dominions of his House, inrich'd by the ample Addition of the Spanish Possessions in Italy and the Netherlands. But how is the pleasing Scene of Safety and of Power chang'd by the present Treaty? The House of Austria is little more than the Shadow of what it was before the War. 'Tis true the Shell stands but the richest of itsFurniture are moved away, Silefia, the fairest of her Provinces. is torn from the Empress Queen, she scarce has a Footing in Italy, and in the Netherlands she bears an empty Name without Power or Safety. The Provinces are to be restored to her, but so impoverish'd as not to be able to defray the Expence. of their keeping, and fo difmantled as scarce to be in Condition to stay a royal Huntsman in Chase of his Game.

Marf. Yet this is that natural Ally whom England had boasted she wou'd bear up against the Ambition of France.

Pasq. The Epithet natural, better fits the Grand Turk, because he has some naval Power, which alone can give any Colour for the Expression. But in Truth, if England knew and pursued her natural Interest, she wou'd have all the World for Friends, but wou'd stand in no Need of Allies. The House of Austria, without Sea-ports, a Ship of War, or a scarce a Cock-boat, to be the natural Ally of an insular Nation a thousand Miles from it! What Incongruity; what Frenzy! But this is one of those unmeaning

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Phrases coin'd in the R—n Mint, to lure the E—b Beetles into a Liking for Land Wars.—

Marf. Of which they are like never to have a Dearth while they have fo intimate a Con-

nexion with the Continent as at present.

with any Propriety.

Marf. Nor of H—r neither, while 'tis the Business of the White Nag to extend his Pasture Ground, and of the Eagle to obstruct any Enlargement of it. Besides, the House of Austria can bear no Equal in the Empire, and H—r, being bosster'd up by E—d, has assum'd Airs which the Court of Vionna may have Thought little suitable to the Degree of Vassallage.

Pasq. Take back, Marforio, thy Diminutive. The Epithet might suit with the Condition of most of the other States of the Empire. But for H—r, more rich in Bullion than all Germany, abounding in Treasure beyond any State in Europe, not to be above the Degree of Vassallage!

-Recant, Marfi, or-

Marf. I shall be put under the Ban of the Empire, as little regarded as present as the Bulls of the Vatican, which heretofore bellow'd so loudly as to strike Terror to the utmost Limits of the Globe. But now the hornless Animals may bellow out their Lungs before they are heard or heeded. So it fares as to the Ban of the Empire. While the Person filling the Imperial Throne had the Power to inforce the Execution of the Ordinances of the Diet which he influenc'd, then indeed the being put under the Ban of the Empire.

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pire bore a fignificant Meaning. But at pre-

Pasq. Care is taken that the Head shall have no coercive Power over the Members. I understand thee, my Friend; and can perceive how the late War and present Peace may have answer'd the double Purpose of certain modern Statesmen. The unequal Burden of the War urged on apace the impoverishing Scheme, as the readiest to tame a stubborn People; and the hard Conditions of the Peace, reduce the Imperial Diadem to the little Importance of an Indian Crown of Feathers.

Marf. To such, the Princes of the Empire think it their Interest to reduce the Imperial

Crown.

Pasq. And to such indeed it is reduced by the present Peace. But how wisely consistent was England in expending her Millions, in depressing her Trade, and draining her Vitals in Support of the House of Austria, while it seem'd to have been the View and Interest of H—r to bumble that haughty Race?—Luckless Land, doom'd to be a Province to the pitifullest State in the Empire!

Marf. More luckless, in giving Birth to unnatural Sons that treat her as swaggering, travelling Spend-thrists do an Hostess to whom they never

intend to return.

Pasq. Tho' such a Procedure, in the Traveller, wou'd be unjust and dishonourable, yet wou'd it fall far short of an unnatural Englishman that shou'd aid towards the Indigence and Dishonour of his Country and Ruin of Posterity, for Lucre, Smiles or Titles. Ah, how gloomy the Scene which presents itself to those sew Englishmen that can L 2 discern.

discern, and have any Bowels for their bleeding

Country !

Marf. This Peace opens such a wide Gap to Consussions; lays such a Foundation for War, as must inevitably involve England in all its Calamities.

Pasa. So perhaps it might have been intended by the Winders up of the pacific Bottom. A durable Peace, might produce fuch another Oppofition as has turn'd Walpole's Chariot. People too might grumble that no Reduction of the public Debt was grafted on a long Peace. Can it be wonder'd then that the Peace is as ricketty and flemfy as we find it? What matters it to a Miniftry whether a Peace be found and likely to fubfift, so it answer ministerial Purposes? Need I tell thee, Marforio, that Ministers distinguish with great Subtilty between Purposes Ministerial and Purposes National. The latter may look to themselves, or go to the D-l for any thing an E-b M-r cares a Button, so the former thrive. If he can keep his Post, have the Ear of Some-body, and be permitted to sheer the Flock, the Nation and Posterity, he thinks as little of as of Religion and the Gospel.

Marf. Ah! how delicately adapted is the present Peace to those Purposes which you call

Ministerial!

Pasq. Are not all the Purposes of the Cabinet putely Ministerial that tend not to the Good of the Community? And I defy the most flattering C—t Sycophant to point out any one Purpose of the Community answer'd by the Definitive Treaty. The Objects of the Spanish War have been quite out of the View of the Negociators. The British

British Navigation in the American Seas is as infecure, and the depredated Merchants as discontented as before the War: The only useful Conquest made by the English (Cape-Breton) is to be restored. Another Bourbon is introduced into Italy, to render the House of Savoy tributary. and drive that of Austria quite out of it. The richeft of her Hereditary Provinces is guaranty'd to the Empress Queen's most dangerous Neighbour, without obtaining any folemn Renunciations from the other Claimants to the Austrian Succes-The Austrian Provinces in the Low-Countries are to be restored in so ruinous a Condition. that Lewis XV may pay the Dutch a Visit in his Night-cap and Slippers, whenever he is in humour to munch Cheese and quaff Geneva.

Marf. And that, we may be fure, will be as early as the Establishment of a Marine to protect the Trade of his Subjects, and the Discharge of

his Debts.

Pasa. How different is the present System of Politics in England! Here, Debts are contracted with a View, ab origine, never to be discharg'd as they are thought to be Pledges for Duty and Fidelity. And this Maxim, as unwife and unnatural as it is, feems to be woven into the Constitution. But in France, and all other Countries in Europe, except England, the Necessity of contracting Debts is yielded to with Reluctance, and the Caufe no fooner ceases, than all Means are used for removing the Effect. But, as if it had been premeditately defign'd that the English Milch-Cow, shou'd be milk'd dry, she is intangled in fuch a Net of different and jarring Guaranties by this Treaty, that it is impracticable for her ever to difdefingage herself with any Sasety and without an immense Expence. If the Courts of Vienna and Berlin sall out, as 'tis ten to one but they do before the Close of the next Year, whom shall the Court of L—n abet? Again, shou'd Russia and Prussia sall out, as who believes not that they will, whom shall E——d affist? She is engag'd to both; but thou know'st there is no serving two Masters.

Marf. I don't see that she can do better than

jog on in the old Track-

Pasq. Feed one, underhand, with Money, and help the other openly with Troops or Ships. You may remember the Conduct of the E—b Cabinet with Regard to Augustus and Stanislaus in the last Polish Election—

Marf. Or that of the late Emperor, Charles of Bavaria, to whom a certain Vote was given while England was almost bled to death in order to shut

him out from the imperial Throne.

Marf. Yet what fair Opportunity was England furnish'd with, by this Treaty, to wind herself

into a fafe and durable Peace?

Pasq. A much better she had, if she wou'd have continued the War but for another Campaign or two. In that short Compass, she might have stript France of all her Colonies in America, South

and

